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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 106 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 5, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Mahatma Exposes Jinnah's Tactics

Says It Is All A Game For Dictatorship

DECLINES TO PLAY ROLE OF HINDU LEADER

Feels Time Not Opportune For Communal Settlement

"My impression is that he (Mr. Jinnah) does not want a settlement till he has so consolidated the League position that he can dictate his terms to all the parties concerned, including the rulers. I don't blame him for having taken up that position, if he has. But with this impression it is useless for me to approach him," says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of one of his letters to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who has released the correspondence on the subject between them.

Sapru Gives Up Hope

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru writes: "Personally I am not hopeful of success" and in another letter asks if he should invite Gandhiji and Mr Jinnah to the Bombay Conference.

Mahatma's Warning

To this letter Gandhiji says:

"I of course shall present myself, but I would urge you to think fifty times before issuing these invitations. Failure would be bad. And what I fear is that the time for communal settlement has not come."

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU HAS RELEASED THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIM AND MAHATMA GANDHI. RELEASING THE CORRESPONDENCE SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU STATES:—

"After reading day before yesterday the statement of Mr. Jinnah in the newspapers issued from Mysore, and the correspondence between him and me, which he has released to the press I sent day before yesterday evening a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi as follows:—

"Mahatma Gandhi: Sevagram, Wardha:—

"Jinnah without reference to me has released for publication my letter to him, dated 6th February, and his reply to me, dated 10th February, 1941. I ask your permission to publish our correspondence beginning with 25th January, and ending with 10th March 1941. Please wire.—Sapru.

MAHATMA AGREEABLE

Last evening I received the following reply from the Mahatma.—"Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Allahabad, "agreeable"—Gandhi."

As Mr. Gandhi is agreeable to my releasing the correspondence which has taken place between him and me, I am issuing it to the press. In his statement Mr. Jinnah says that he showed his willingness "to meet Mr. Gandhi or any other Hindu leader to have a heart-to-heart conversation. He would have been more accurate if he had drawn attention to the following sentence in his own letter to me:—

"I have always been ready and willing to see Mr. Gandhi or any other Hindu leader on behalf of the Hindu community and do all I can to help in the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem."

"ON BEHALF OF HINDU COMMUNITY"

The words 'on behalf of the Hindu community' which he has omitted in his statement but which are found in his letter, would go to show that he wanted Mr. Gandhi to use him in that professed capacity. Mr. Gandhi, as will appear from his letter, was not in a position to agree to this condition. There the matter ended, and it was no use my carrying the matter further with Mr. Jinnah; there was no question of courtesy involved in my not writing to him any in any case, after Mr. Jinnah's speech at Madras and his statement issued two days ago; I am not prepared to receive any lessons in courtesy from him. I have never played the part of a Pontiff in any sphere of life, and I am free to confess that I have a horror of Pontiff—religious or political.

FULL TEXT

The following is the full text of the Gandhi-Sapru correspondence:

Sevagram, Wardha, 25th January, 1941, (From Mahatma Gandhi).

Dear Sir Tej Bahadur:—I have just finished reading your article in the "Twentieth Century."

I quite agree with you that we have to settle our domestic troubles ourselves and that without thinking whether the rulers will accept our joint demands or not. Having that belief you should know that I specially went to Mr Jinnah in Bombay and had several talks and then Subhas Babu went, but we could make no headway. You perhaps know why. Then again, determined not to go to the Viceroy as strangers, I invited myself to his house in Delhi and from there we went together in his car, but only to show our differences to the Viceroy. I would go again and again if I had not the knowledge that my going would cause irritation to him. I cannot crack a joke without exposing myself to being misunderstood. My impression is that he does not want a settlement till he has so consolidated the League position that he can dictate his terms to all the parties concerned including the rulers. I do not blame him, for having taken up that position, if he has. but with this impression it is useless for me to approach him. I often feel like writing to him, but lose courage, when it comes to the point of taking up my pen. But if you have faith why don't you see him without being asked by anybody?

I hope you are keeping very good health.

Yours sincerely
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

DR. SAPRU'S REPLY

19, Albert Road,
Allahabad, 28th Jan. 1941.

Dear Mahatmaji:—I thank you

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

Mahatma Gandhi

Ever Ready To Fight Again

ROOSEVELT ON U. S ROLE AS DEFENDER OF DEMOCRACY

STAUNTON (Virginia), May 4.

Speaking at the dedication of Woodrow Wilson's birthplace as a national shrine President Roosevelt declared the American people had fought before and were "ever ready to fight again" for the existence of "democracy in the world."

The President said Wilson had taught that democracy could not survive in isolation. "We applaud his judgment and his faith."

Declaring the Manse, where Wilson was born, "a new shrine of freedom", President Roosevelt said by this act of dedication "we are bearing true witness to the faith that is in us, the simple faith in freedom and democracy in the world.

It is the kind of faith for which we have fought before and for the existence of which we are ever ready to fight again."

President Roosevelt expressed his faith that democracy would emerge triumphant from "the tragic conflict which the world witnesses to-day."

President Roosevelt said that all recorded history bears witness that human race has made true advancement only as it has appreciated human values. Those unhappy people who placed their sole reliance on the sword have inevitably perished by the sword.

Lord and Lady Halifax, Mr. Cordell Hull, Mrs. Cordell Hull and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson were among the large gathering who applauded strongly when President Roosevelt notified to the world that the United States was "ever ready to fight again".

Further cheers greeted the President's declaration that those relying on the sword would perish by it.

The remainder of President Roosevelt's speech was devoted to a eulogy of Woodrow Wilson as a statesman, who tried to bring nearer the day of "emancipation of conscience from power and substitution of freedom in the Government of the world."—Reuter.

CHINESE TAKE BACK TWO PORTS

CHUNGKING, May 4.

Chinese forces stormed and reoccupied important ports of Wenchow and Haimen in Chekang Province which the Japanese had occupied two-weeks ago, it is announced here.

Despatches from the front claim Chinese forces launched an offensive at dawn on Friday in two columns with strong artillery bombardment covering the advancing infantry. Advance Guards entered the west gate of Wenchow the same morning, while strong detachments simultaneously stormed the City from the east and south engaging the Japanese in street fighting inside the south gate. The Japanese fought their way out.

Meanwhile another Chinese force attacked Haimen, which they entered at dawn on Saturday.—Reuter.

'BLITZ' MAN SPEAKS

TIRADE AGAINST CHURCHILL

DUBS DEMOCRACIES AS WAR-MONGERS

LONDON, May 4.

The hall and the balconies of the Kroll Opera House were packed with Nazi leaders eager to hear Hitler speak. Generals of the Army, Admirals of the Navy, officers of the Luftwaffe were among those who occupied places of honour in the balconies. Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of Staff, was also present.

Speaking to-day at a session of the Reichstag, Hitler said: "I turned to you for the first time at the outbreak of the war when thanks to the Franco-British conspiracy against peace, every attempt at a settlement with Poland, otherwise certainly possible, had failed. All my attempts to reach with Britain a particularly permanent and friendly co-operation were frustrated by the wish and will of a small clique, which turned down every German proposal for an understanding. The moving spirit in this plan, as fanatical as it was diabolical to get to war at any price, was even at that time Mr. Churchill and his assistants, men who now form his Government.

The strongest open and concealed support was accorded to these efforts by the so-called great democracies on both sides of the Ocean.

Referring to his so-called peace offer after the fall of France, Hitler said that European war-mongers had succeeded in inducing the populations to continue the struggle and as once before they were again ready to sacrifice the blood of nations without scruple.

TIRADE AGAINST U. S.

Referring to the United States, Hitler said: "If the democratic agitators are counting on choking the National Socialist State with the force of their system and material production, there can only be one answer—the German people will never again experience a year like 1918.

The temporary Italian reverses in Libya, Hitler said, were caused by her inferiority in tanks and anti-tank guns.

Hitler drew a definite distinction between the Greek people and the leaders and a King, who preferred to further British policy.

Prisoners of war taken in the Balkans included, Hitler said, Serbs exclusive of men of German origin, Croats and Macedonians—6,298 officers, more than 336,000 wounded men; Greeks—8,000 officers and 210,000 men.

ITALY'S GAINS

If Italy obtained territorial and political influence as a result of the Balkan campaign, "she has more than earned it by the great sacrifices in blood, which she made for the future of the Axis since October last

PROPPING UP TOTTERING BUSINESS PARTNER.

Hitler then gave what he described as a brief outline of Germany's policy in the Balkans in the course of which, he said, the Reich never pursued any territorial or other selfish political interests in the Balkans, and on the contrary, had always endeavoured to build up and strengthen close economic ties with these States.

The Reich was only interested in one thing if indeed there was any question of political interest, namely in seeing that internally a business partner was established on a sound health basis.—Reuter.

D. W. RAUT RELEASED

(By Telephone.)

POONA, May 4.

Sjt. D. W. Raut, M. L. A. from Thana North, who has been suffering from tuberculosis and who was removed from Jail to the Sassoon Hospital has been unconditionally released. He is leaving for Bombay to-morrow afternoon.

President Roosevelt

ALL QUIET IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It is all quiet in the City. The situation in the riot areas has visibly improved and Sunday passed off without any incident. Police "bandobust" continued in strategic centres and mill areas.

Roosevelt's Son For Cairo

RANGOON, May 4.

Missing his first experience of air raid when he was in Chungking by a couple of hours the American President's son Capt. James Roosevelt who is being sent by his father to Cairo as an American observer, told the Associated Press that he was making a beeline to Cairo, where he will receive instructions.

He placed the American labour troubles in their proper perspective saying that where there were four million industrial workers, the total output of American industries engaged in aid of the Allies was effected only to a small degree by the recent strikes.—A. P.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

Denial Of Its Draft Made By "C. R."

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The statement made by certain vernacular papers that the Bombay Conference resolution was drafted or suggested by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is authoritatively contradicted in the editorial columns of the "Leader" which says: "We are in a position to state definitely that there is not an atom of truth in the assertion that is being made by some of the vernacular papers that the Bombay Conference resolution was drafted or suggested by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari from inside the Trichinopoly jail.

The fact is that the original draft was made by Sir Jagdish Prasad and presented to the Conference which appointed a sub-Committee to revise and redraft the resolution..

These allegations are made in interested quarters to create the impression that the Conference was working as a tool of the Congress or any section of Congressmen.—A. P.

NAZI VICTORY PARADE

LONDON, May 4.

German troops and Luftwaffe contingents staged a victory parade through Athens, states the Berlin Radio.

Field Marshal List reviewed the marchers before the Royal Palace. Some Italian troops participated.—Reuter.

16 ENEMY BOMBERS DESTROYED ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

LONDON, May 4.

Sixteen German bombers were brought down in the course of last night's raid over this country, of these British night fighters accounted for 14. one fell to gunfire while the 16th was brought down by "unspecified means."—Reuter.

Iraqi Aerodrome Heavily Bombed

Clashes Round Basra Area: R. A. F. Takes Heavy Toll

Ex-Regent Returning To Iraq To Drive Out "Traitors"

CAIRO, May 4.

R. A. F. communique: R. A. F. bombers heavily attacked petrol dumps and the magazine at the Iraqi aerodrome outside Baghdad. Bombs demolished military buildings and damaged aircraft on the ground.

Iraqis Driven Off

LONDON, May 4.

It is learned in London, early this morning, that clashes occurred in Basra area, between British and Iraqi forces. The latter being driven off by British bombing and artillery fire.

Mosul Oil Fields Flooded?

The Ankara radio yesterday night quoted reports that the Mosul oil-fields were being flooded by the Iraqis.

AIR BATTLE OVER HABBANIYAH

CAIRO, May 3.

An air battle between British and Iraqi planes was fought over Habbaniyah yesterday (Friday), according to news reaching here. The Iraqi Government is known to have called up reserve officers of two classes.

The Egyptians generally express regret at the outbreak of hostilities in Iraq which they hope will soon be brought to an end.—Reuter.

Rashid Ali Shows His Hand

CAIRO, May 4.

The arrival of British troops in Basra on April 18 finally forced Rashid Ali to show his hand disclosing that the Iraqi Administration which had effected the military 'coup d'etat' on April 1 had a secret agreement with Berlin and Rome. It is evident that Rashid Ali agreed to transit British troops in order to maintain an illusion that he intended to respect the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty.

When further contingents of British troops arrived in Basra Rashid Ali, on instructions from Berlin, refused to allow them to land, and ordered most of the pro-German group of the Iraq army stationed in Baghdad to concentrate round Habbaniyah, and as, the British Ambassador had already warned Rashid Ali—a clash became inevitable.

FERTILE SOIL FOR INTRIGUE

On the death of King Feisal, Iraq became an arena for many political struggles which unsettled the people and made the country a fertile spot for foreign intrigue. In 1936 the military leaders began to take an active part in politics and German agents began subsidising certain young officers. The military 'coup d'etat', of April 1st, was engineered by these officers. On the outbreak of war in 1939, the Premier Nuri Said gave 162 Germans, then in Iraq, including Dr. Grobba, the German Minister in Baghdad, three days to leave the country, but after their departure Italian agents carried on their propaganda work under the direction of Dr. Grobba who went to Italy.

IRAQI FORCES CONTROL OIL-WELLS

LONDON:—In addition to the flooding of the Mosul oil-fields reported earlier, the Ankara radio to-night (Saturday) reported that Iraqi forces were now in control of the oil-wells and their installations.

VICHY:—All is quiet in Iraq's capital, though the atmosphere is tense, according to a Baghdad dispatch. The people in Iraq have been asked over the Baghdad radio to report the presence of foreign aircraft or parachutists to the police.

WILHELMSTRASSE 'MUM'

VICHY:— Wilhelmstrasse is observing ostentacious silence over the events in Iraq, according to Berlin reports quoted by the Vichy News Agency. Correspondents in Budapest remark that reports of an appeal by the Iraqi Prime Minister to the Reich cause no surprise in Berlin political circles.

Regent's Appeal To Patriots

LONDON, May 4.

His Royal Highness Emir Abdul Illah has issued a proclamation in Palestine calling on Iraqis to rise against Rashid Ali and assuring them that he is returning to Iraq to restore lawful Government there. "A group of men have by force thrust me from my sacred duties as guardian of my nephew, your beloved young King."

Amir Abdul Illah declares: "Under their evil sway the noble land of Iraq has been poisoned by falsehood and lies and been brought from the blessings of peace to the horrors of a venomous war. My duty is plain. I am returning to restore the tarnished honour of my native land and lead it back to peaceful prosperity under a lawfully constituted Government. I call upon all true sons of Iraq to drive out this band of traitors and restore to our beloved country true liberty and independence. Recall your sons and brothers from this war brought upon your hands by the lies and intrigues of foreigners, thinking only of their selfish interests. Soldiers! Go peacefully to your stations and there peacefully await my restoration of an independent Iraqi constitutional Government. Long live King Feisal the Second."—Reuter.

Vernon Bartlett Pleads For Vigorous Action In Iraq

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, May 4.

Discussing the Iraq situation Mr. Vernon Bartlett writes in the "News Chronicle":—

"It must be remembered that the events there will have important repercussions in two neighbouring States, whose future policy is a little uncertain—Turkey and Syria as also throughout the Arab world.

"The Turks are in a very difficult situation which explains the present critical tone of their Press. It is quite true that the British have been unable to send them more than small proportion of modern equipment that was promised them before France, from whom equipment was to come, collapsed a year ago.

"It is still genuinely believed in London that the Turks would fight for their independence with the same gallantry as the Greeks and that vigorous British action in Iraq would do much to restore Turkish confidence which for the moment seems to be a little shaken".

Warning From U. S. To Arab Nations

LONDON, May 4.

The President of the Arab National League in the United States has made a statement on the present position in Iraq in which he

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

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Wanted a very good Secretary Stenographer strong in English and Hindi, on decent pay according to merits. Apply J. K. Saraf, Bharat Insurance Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (4953)

Wanted: For the J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad B.A., B.T.s and B.A. S.T.Cs. to teach English Gujarati and Persian to the highest classes. Applications with full particulars to be sent to the Head Master before 20th May. (14523)

Applications are invited for the following posts at the Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, in connection with the Technical Training Scheme of the Labour Department of the Government of India. All posts are temporary. The last date of submission of applications is 15th May 1941. All applications should be addressed to the Principal, Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda. (1) One Instructor in Lathe Work on Rs. 65/- p.m. Candidates should possess extensive practice in Lathe work and be able to instruct and supervise the trainees. (2) One Electrical Instructor on Rs. 65/- p.m. Candidates should hold a supervisors' licence and have had 3 years' experience in Electrical shops and be capable of imparting instruction to the trainees. (3) One clerk on Rs. 40/- p.m. Candidates should be able to deal with English correspondence and must have experience of accounting. Preference will be given to those who have had some experience of the above type of work in a big commercial firm and a knowledge of Type writing. (4954)

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications, stating age, qualification, experience and minimum salary expected, for the posts of Lecturers in (1) Sanskrit, (2) French and (3) Biology should reach the Principal before 1st June. Applicants should have Master's degree with at least Second Class. The appointments will be up to 31st March 1942 in the first instance. (4955)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. EBRAHIM HAJI ABBA has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property.

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ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate on the South side of Lady Jamshedji Road, admeasuring 2505 (Two thousand and five hundred and five only) Square Yards bearing Collector's New No. 4562, New Survey No. 133 and Cadastral Survey No. 841, Mahim Division and bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 5713 (1), 5713 (2), and 5714 and Street Nos. 189, 189A and 190 but now G Ward Nos. 5713, 5714 (1-2) and Street Nos. 189, 190-190A and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ganput Pandurang Vankaji, on or towards the West by Wadi belonging to Kulpanbai, on the South by Lady Jamshedji Road and on the North partly by the wall of the said Wadi and partly by the property of Vishvanath Vasudeo.

Bombay dated this 3rd day of May, 1941.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys
(4952)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A fully trained—experienced Domestic Science Teacher to take charge of a Domestic Science Department in the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, 31, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay. Apply with particulars and minimum salary to the Principal before 10th June. (14499)

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Astrology taught by Post in 8 weeks, for details 3as. stamps: Principal, Indian School of Astrology, P. B. No. 309, Madras. (14515)

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Public Notices

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LARGE STOCK of Salt Cake and Nitre Cake (Mixture) available for immediate sale. Arrangement for transport of the goods by lorries from Ambernath could be made. Apply stating quantity required to The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Bombay. Telephone No. 22750.

4944.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from persons possessing the qualifications specified below for appointments, which would be temporary for the duration of war, as Viewers and Wood machinists in a Crown Factory.

I. VIEWERS.—The duties of this class of artisan will include the inspection of work produced by the factory between operational stages or on conclusion of manufacture; checking components and/or assemblies dimensionally and materially against drawings, specifications and schedules so as to ascertain the degree of functionability and interchangeability of the items concerned; inspection of assemblies or components which have been in use in order to ascertain the amounts of wear, material deterioration, etc., with the object of recommending the type and degree of repairs required to restore such items to serviceable condition.

The applicants should have served a complete apprenticeship followed by a number of years experience on actual production and have studied the theory and application of engineering principles at a technical institution. Skill in the use of gauges and measuring instruments and reading of drawings and making dimensional sketches is important. They must also be sufficiently conversant with the English language.

Pay scale: From Re. 1/- to Rs. 5/- per diem according to abilities

After 3 years service eligibility to contribute to the Provident Fund and leave on full pay of varying duration dependent on total service. Free medical attention.

II.—Wood machinists.—The duties of this class of skilled artisans will include operation of the machines in the carpenters shop. Applicants should be conversant with at least 50 per cent. of the following machine operations:—

Planing, tenoning, mortising, boring, turning, moulding, hand sawing, circular (dimension) sawing. Men having only saw-mill experience are not required.

Pay scale: Rs. 1/8/- to Rs. 2/4/- per diem piece work.

Eligibility to contribute to Provident Fund and leave with full pay of varying duration dependent on total service.

2 Applications will be received the undersigned upto the May, 1941.

ich of the applicants as will be considered to be suitable will be called for interview at their own expense. No correspondence will be entertained with unsuitable candidates.

Chairman. National Service Labour Tribunal,
Vithal Building, Mint Road, Bombay.
(4945)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chandrasen & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdul Rehman Abdulla Pathan and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and further charge dated 2nd August, 1939. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction TODAY MONDAY 5th May, 1941 at 4 p.m (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises:—

All that piece of Leasehold land admeasuring about 735 sq. yds. in the dwelling house thereon situate at Mazagaon on the South side of Dockyard Road, bearing Cadastral Survey No 3/138 Mazagaon Division, Municipal E Ward No 5672 (1A) Street No E51, and bounded, on the East by the New 40 feet Road, on the South by Lessor's land, on the West by the property of Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, and on the North by Dockyard Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Attorneys or to the undersigned

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May 1941 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at 72, Medows Street Fort, by order of the party concerned:—

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DON'T MISS IT!

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SHEJARI
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AT
CENTRAL
Daily at 3-30 p.m.
Show of PADOSI has been cancelled

IN DEFENCE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Nimbkar Deplores That Britain Fights Shy Of Alliance With Reds

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 3.

"Some accuse the Soviet Russia of being a victim of Red Imperialism, some Nepollanic ambitions in her diplomacy and a campaign of vilification against the only dynamic state of the workers and the peasants, is being continued da in and day out even in the nationalist press, but I maintain that nothing curious or extraordinary has taken place in the Soviet foreign policy as to get oneself so panicky" declared Mr R. S. Nimkar, a labour leader from Bombay in a speech delivered under the auspices of the Poona Spring Lectures Series, this evening. Mr. N. G. Gore, a Congress Socialist leader presided. The speaker stated that he was in Leningrad on the day on which the Historic Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact was signed and had the opportunity to watch personally the peoples' reaction to it.

"Peace, Universal and eternal peace," declared the speaker, "is the fulcrum of the Soviet's Foreign Policy." He traced the events since October Revolution of 1917 till the signing of the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact, and explained how at every time at the crisis of the International character, Soviet Russia desperately tried to preserve and to pursue the policy of the World peace inspite of the active opposition of the capitalist countries. He narrated "the events leading upto the shameful betrayal of the Republican Spain, Abyssinia, and Czechoslovakia" and revealed the imperialist game behind it. The speaker would have welcomed an alliance between the Soviet Russia, and the capitalist democratic countries like England and France rather than alliance between the Soviet State and Fascist State and he sincerely regretted that such an alliance could not come into being owing to the anti-Soviet attitude of those countries.

Mr. N. G. Gore, winding up the debate, expressed grave doubts about the fulfilment of the objective of the world revolution especially when the Soviet Russia is being encircled by Axis Powers.

BRITAIN TAKES TO INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIVISATION

Minor Factories To Close Down To Enable Concentration In War Effort

(By OSWALD DUTCH)

Some weeks ago the British Government ordered the merging into groups of similar factories in all industries not directly essential to the war effort. First outlines of the plan are already clearly discernible.

Some 500 proposals for concentration have already been submitted to the Board of Trade Some 200 will probably be accepted and the remainder further discussed. The largest group is textile industries. Here many hundreds of mills have been working side by side. There are approximately 400 spinning mills alone. So far it has been decided that 111 mills are to carry on as so-called "nucleus" mills and that 61 mills will be closed by the end of April. No definite decision has yet been reached as to whether the remaining 229 mills shall be classed in category 1 or 2. Results so far obtained show, however, that about one-third will close down and that two-thirds will go on working for the time being.

Binding proposals have been received from a number of firms in the hosiery industry. One large firm which owns 12 mills has suggested that three might be closed. Another possessing three large factories proposes to close one and carry on with the remaining two.

Four other factories have suggested that they should be merged into one, the other three being closed. Those mills which go on working will be classed as nucleus mills. They will be given preferential treatment as regards raw material supplies and corresponding protection will be given to the labour employed. In almost every case the process of concentration will release a large number of workers.

FALL IN UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Even if only 200 workers were taken as the average for each proposal, 500 projects must release at least 100,000 workers for heavy industries. Actually the final figures should be considerably higher. The concentration of light industries will now proceed all the more rapidly because the industrial reserve army which is now receiving unemployment benefits is beginning to sink to a minimum.

The latest unemployment figures for the middle of March, 1941, show that within a month the total number of unemployed has fallen by about 123,000. The number of men totally unemployed fell to approximately 172,000. The Ministry of Labour described some 36,000 of these as unsuitable for normal industrial employment.

WAGE INCREASES

The British Ministry of Labour has just published some interesting comparative wage tables up to July, 1940. Earned incomes in October, 1938, and July, 1940 are compared. The highest earnings last year were of workers in Government industries and averaged 106 shillings per week. Then followed workers in the metal and machinery industries and shipbuilding with 102 sh. 5d.

In the first case earned income had risen by 40.9 per cent and in the second case by 36.6 per cent on 1938. In July, 1940, the lowest incomes earned by men amounted to 70sh. to 71 sh. per week. The average earnings by men worked out at 89 sh. and by women above 18 years of age at approximately 39 sh., while young men above 21 earned on an average 35 sh. The average increase in the earnings of men, women and boys from October, 1938, to July, 1940, was 29 per cent, 19.7 per cent and 34.5 per cent respectively.

There has been one wage reduction only for male workers in the paper and printing industries and this was not more than 4 per cent. While aiming at preserving the level of real wages Government is now extremely interested in avoiding further wage increases which can only drive up the cost of living. This is in accordance with the anti-inflationary policy which it is pursuing. In connection the Economist reports that industrial net profits have declined by some 11 per cent during the first three months this year. (These figures are obtained from the average for 531 companies).

NOTE CIRCULATION

Evidence of the strength of resistance to inflationary tendencies is provided by the figures for note circulation. At Christmas, 1940, the note circulation of the Bank of England has arisen to £616,900,000. During the first three months of 1941 it fluctuated slightly over the £600,000,000 mark. Not until Easter week did the circulation once more reach the December, 1940, level with £618,700,000. The highest figure reached (April 16, 1941), £622,200,000 was only £5,300,000 higher than four months earlier. During this whole period, therefore, note circulation has remained practically stable.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT BOARD ELECTIONS

Nationalist Party Promises To Carry Out Congress Party Programme

A manifesto issued by Messrs. Jabir A. Ali, Dwarkadas G. Dalal, Chaturbhuj Hansraj, Vithal N. Purav, Vrajlal M. Astik, Hansa Shroff, Narayan B. Desai, Fred Selvyn and Kundlik Chikoo Mahar says:

As the Congress is not running any elections to Local Bodies, leaving it, however, permissible to individual Congressman to contest the same, we the undersigned who are well known as constructive national workers in the Bombay Suburban District have, with a view to adopt a common programme and policy now formed a new party called the Bombay Suburban District Local Board Nationalist Party, so that the good work that is being carried out by the present Congress Party in the District Local Board may be continued.

Many of us have been the members of the District Local Board and the School Board of the District and as such we feel we have every reason to be proud of our past record and on its strength we feel assured of your support for the continuance of our programme for spread of education, improvement of communications, spread of efficient medical aid, improvement of water supply and general rural uplift.

We desire to call your attention to some of our achievements of the Congress Party in the District Local Board during the past three years.

EDUCATION.

Construction of dozen school buildings in villages where school accommodation was most inadequate and unsatisfactory with a further arrangement of eight more buildings. Adult education has been given every help and encouragement, even jungle tribes have been given facilities for education by maintenance of schools within their reach and private enterprise in that direction has been encouraged by grants. Efficiency of primary education has been increased by raising the salaries of the lowly paid, dissatisfied primary teachers.

WATER SUPPLY.

A programme for water supply which included a costly dam at Dahisar and reservior and underground channels at Bhandup and wells and borewells all over the District has been successfully carried out.

ROADS.

A number of new roads and a set of new village approach roads have been constructed.

FERRIES

All the ferry landings have been greatly improved and further improvements will be undertaken. Service has been made much more regular.

VILLAGE UPLIFT.

Three villages have been selected for special development in village uplift programme and substantial work is being done in that matter.

MEDICAL AID

A large and commodious dispensary is now nearing completion at Borivali. Medical boxes in different villages have been arranged. Maternity training for several midwives now practising in several villages, is provided.

We, if returned in sufficient majority shall carry on the same National Programme and policy mentioned above with the same vigour as in the past. Besides we will endeavour to provide small gymnasium at every primary school under the School Board. We also propose to encourage the Ayurvedic and Yunani Systems of medicines in the District. We have also plans for further improvement in the work of all departments of the District Local Board. We have always endeavoured and shall continue to endeavour to serve all communities impartially and to meet all their grievances. Most of the work mentioned above, carried out by the present Board requires to be continued and completed. We therefore now come to you as the Nationalist Party and crave your wholehearted support to give this opportunity to be useful to the District in the matter of administration of the District Local Board, School Board by returning only the members of our Party at the ensuing elections.

PROGRAMME OF ELECTIONS.

Day of voting—23rd May 1941.

Time of Voting:—7-30 a. m. to 12-30 p. m.

Time of voting:—1-30 p. m. to 6-30 p. m.

POLLING STATIONS

Malad Constituency—(1) Borivali, (2) Kandivali, (3) Malad, Versova.—(1) Kulnur, (2) Malavani, (3) Versova. (4) Andheri, (5) Vile Parle, (7) Bandra, Chembur.—(1) Chembur, (2) Ghatkopar, (3) Mulund.

Resignation From League Secretaryship

BENARES, May 3.

Mirza Muhammad Hassan Beg, Secretary of the Benares City Muslim League, is reported to have resigned his Secretaryship of the League.

MEMBER ALSO RESIGNS

Mr. Mustaba Ashrath, a Municipal Commissioner and a member of the Local Muslim League, has resigned his membership of that body.—A. P.

SIND CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

KARACHI, May 3.

A meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee will be held on 11/5 at Dadu to elect President in place of Dr. Choithram who is undergoing imprisonment in the Punjab.—A. P.

ALEXANDER KORDA presents
FOUR FEATHERS
IN TECHNICOLOR
EXCELSIOR at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

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ON THE AIR

MONDAY MAY 5

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Tarabai Terdal. 7-50 Shiv Dayal Batish. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Ratnamala Koushik. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 12-30 p.m. Devotional ditties. 12-57 News in Hindustani 1 Instrumental melodies. 1-10 Gujarati garbas. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To morrow. 5-5 Jogdand 5-17 Naghma on sarinda. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Ratnamala Koushik. 5-50 Kabirsaeji Bhajan 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Shiv Dayal Batish 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin-na Samachar. 7-15 Ratnamala Koushik. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Tarabai Terdal. 7-45 G Rasooj. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-10 Shiv Dayal Batish. 10-25 Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Three Thumries. 8-15 H. Moradanadi. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Tarabai Terdal. 8-50 Air Quartet. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Harimati. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical prelude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kannada song. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Jogdand. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Vinayakrao Patwardhan. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Balkavi. 9-30 Dorothy Berry. 9-40 The Four King Sisters. 9-45 Rumba boys.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 p.m. Mashuq Ali Khan. 8-20 The String Trio. 8-25 Faqiruddin. 8-45 Zohrabai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Ghulam Ali Khan. 6-30 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 6-45 Bande Hasan. 7 Ghalib ki Ghazlen. 7-15 New fiction. 7-30 Zohrabai. 7-50 Pazir Khan. 8 An economist looks at the world. 8-15 For illagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Ghulam Ali Khan. 10-5 Geet aur Ghazal. 10-25 Bande Hasan. 10-35 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

6 p.m. Krishna Ch. Banerjee. 5-20 Ashutosh Kundoo. 5-30 Anima Roy. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Ashutosh Kundoo. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 6-55 Musical interlude. 7 Reply to listeners' letters. 7-20 Md. Hossain. 7-40 Renuka Roy. 8 Atanka. 8-20 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 8-30 Duet song. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Kenneth Harris. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The rumour.

TALKS ON EXCHANGE PROBLEM

SHANGHAI, May 3.

Dr. Crena de Jongh, Director of the Office of Foreign Exchanges in the Netherlands East Indies Government is shortly visiting the United States to discuss Exchange questions with the American authorities.—Reuter.

HEARTBURN

caused by too much acid

Your stomach makes natural acid to digest your food. It is when there is *too much* acid that stomach trouble begins. Then you get "acid symptoms"—heartburn, flatulence, "sourness."

Heed the warning in time by taking that saving dose or two of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and you need never become a chronic stomach sufferer.

Unlike violent antacids (which can so easily rob you of Nature's acid, causing new symptoms), Maclean Brand Stomach Powder regulates Nature's supply. It keeps right your "digestive balance."

Even if you happen to suffer from pain after meals, or from that unnatural hunger before meals, a course of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder will bring correction to your digestion. Thousands are taking it; doctors are prescribing it; many operations for serious cases of stomach ulcer have been avoided.

MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder has the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" always on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SKIN TROUBLES VANISH

WHEN YOU USE

Stannexma

A safe and soothing remedy for dhobi's itch, Bengal rot, ringworm, and all other forms of skin eruption.

Re. 1/- PER TIN.
Rs. 2/4/- PER TUBE.

A Stanistreet Product

Smith Stanistreet Estd. 1821 In India.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 3.
To-day's Closing

July	11.83
Middling spot	12.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 3.

Middling spot	11.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 3.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 3.

T.T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: May 3.

3852 bdls rattans 2200 cases pineapples, 1575 bars pig lead, 8408 pcs and bdls teakwood, 2035 jottas mangoes, 4544 pcs timber, 2515 bags cocoanuts, 9560 bags betelnuts, 18973 pcs planks and scantlings, 900 bags China clay, 865 bags gum, 572 bags copra, 570 slabs tin, 344 bdls canes, 283 bdls rosewood scantlings, 272 D/s cocoanut oil, 135 bags damar batu, 300 c/s cutch, 65 bags nutmegs, 36 c/s lacquer.

EXPORTS

Bombay: May 3.

6 bales raw wool M R Shaffi and Co; 320 bags myrabollams Y Ramchandra and Co; 320 bags myrabollams T Raghavji and Co; 1848 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 1279 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 960 bags myrabollams J Hasmukhlal and Co; 599 bags gum Mepani Bros; 266 bags gum Narsi Mulji and Co; 245 bls cotton pcegoods K H Hillel; 38 bls cotton pcegoods G N Musry; 21 bls cotton yarn A El Ejel; 420 bls cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 200 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 400 bls raw cotton N Futehaily and Co; 300 bls raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 800 bls raw cotton Gordhandas and Co; 1777 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 1000 tons pig iron Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 1527 bls cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	5-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

HIGH RECORD REGISTERED

Response To £75 Million Treasury Bills

LONDON, May 3.

MONEY MARKET:—Applications for 75 million sterling treasury bills registered a fresh high record of 170.4 million. Offerings were fully allotted an average rate of one pound 3.16 pence per cent, which showed a slight movement against the Treasury.

The keen demand for Bills was responsible for the Market Syndicate only receiving 11 per cent of their applications, compared with 22 per cent previously. Overnight loans were plentiful especially during the latter part of the week, owing to the reflow to the banks on May 1st of dividend payments.

Wall Street opened barely steady.—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU LEAVES FOR PATNA

WARDHAGANJ, May 4.

Babu Rajendra Prasad suddenly left for Patna to-day in view of the tense communal situation there.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Congress, left for Lahore this evening.

In an interview Mian Iftikhar said he discussed political and communal situation with Mahatma Gandhi during his stay here. He expects Gandhiji's instructions very shortly and, it is understood, will fix his future plans accordingly. He had brought with him a list of 600 names of Satyagrahis for Gandhiji's approval, and a further list is expected shortly.—United Press.

Mahatma Exposes Jinnah's Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)

for your letter of the 25th of January which I received yesterday. I am glad to know that my article in the 'Twentieth Century' had attracted your notice.

"I read in the papers that you had gone to Bombay to see Mr. Jinnah but I do not know what exactly passed between you and him there. I met Mr. Jinnah by the merest accident at Dr. Berger's Clinic in Bombay, on 6th or the 7th of August last. He came up to me and asked me to have tea with him. Accordingly I went to him the next day and I had a conversation with him, lasting for about one hour and a half. He told me what had transpired between you and him at Delhi, and of the differences which arose between you and him in the presence of the Viceroy. My impression was that though there was a general conversation between you and him on some of the political demands of the Congress, the communal question did not specifically form the subject of discussion.

"You are, if I may say so, quite right in saying that we have to settle our domestic troubles ourselves, and that without thinking whether the British will accept our joint demands or not. That has always been my view.

"THE ONE QUESTION"

"I am afraid the communal situation has been allowed too long to deteriorate from bad to worse, and I very strongly feel that that is 'the one question' to which every one of us (and particularly you with your influence) have to address ourselves. For so long as these differences last among ourselves I am afraid real Self-Government is difficult to achieve and still more difficult to maintain. during the Christmas week Nawab Mohammad Ismail and Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan were here in connection with the session of the provincial Muslim League. The former, who is an old friend of mine, came to me, and I met the latter at the house of a common friend. We talked freely and pleasantly and the impression left on my mind was that though the task of settlement would present great difficulties, it was by no means hopeless. I had no talk with Mr Jinnah on the question of Pakistan.

'PAKISTAN' A CONVENIENT PHRASE.

"I believe the word 'Pakistan' is a convenient phrase which has been adopted by the Muslim League to cover a multitude of political and constitutional ideas. If it means a partition of India, then I do not mind saying that I am very strongly opposed to it. If it means a reconsideration of certain political ideas and readjustment of some constitutional Provisions, then I should not rule out their discussion. In any case, however, for the purpose of conversations intended to achieve a communal settlement, it would not be right for any party to impose on the other any kind of conditions precedent. I can see no reason why Mr. Jinnah should decline to meet you. Not only would it be rude on his part to decline to meet you but it would also put him positively in the wrong if he were to adopt that sort of attitude. You say in your letter that "he does not want a settlement till he has so consolidated the League position that he can dictate his terms to all the parties concerned, including the rulers" and that you "often feel like writing to him but lose courage when it comes to the point of taking up my pen."

"MAN OF INFINITE COURAGE."

"You are, however, a man of infinite courage, and you are big enough to rise superior to petty considerations of a conventional character. I see no reason why you should not write to him a perfectly courteous letter—as you always do—telling him that in the interest of the country you should like to have an opportunity of meeting him and discussing the whole situation so as to see whether an honourable settlement, which will be satisfactory to all the parties concerned, is possible. If he makes a satisfactory response, I think you should take the step forward. That will heighten and strengthen your position and the position of the Congress and of the Hindus at large. If he makes no response to your request or adopts a truculent attitude, that is bound to recoil on his head and on the party which he represents. My own belief is that the farther away the parties can be from each other the greater is the misunderstanding and the more difficult the task of reconciliation.

You then say in your letter, "But if you have faith, why don't you see him without being asked by anybody?" As a private individual I should have no objection at all to meeting him or anybody else, but the real difficulty that I feel about my position is that I cannot pretend to represent the Congress or the Hindus. I can write to him (and am quite willing to do so) suggesting that he should meet you or that if you write to him saying that you want to meet him he should receive you and talk to you. I should not, however, write to him without your permission. If you will permit me I can also write to Nawab Mohammad Ismail, who, I know, is a very good man and who, I feel, will sincerely welcome peace and harmony. You may be sure that whether I write to Mr. Jinnah or to Nawab Ismail or to any one, I am not going to commit you or any one to any position. I can only throw out a suggestion for the initiation of conversations.

Hitherto I have written no kind of letter on the subject to Mr. Jinnah or any other Muslim friend and I have scrupulously avoided during the last one year and a half writing to the Viceroy or any British official at Delhi or Simla. Last time that I saw the Viceroy was in September 1939. Holding the views that I do, I feel very strongly that it is no use my seeing him or, writing to him in the midst of these differences, which divide one party from another and one set of politicians from another. It is because of this feeling that both in the statement that I issued last month to the press and in my article in the 'Twentieth Century' I have laid emphasis on the desirability of a communal settlement and of your meeting Mr. Jinnah.

Speaking for myself I do not attach much importance to the general criticism of British policy that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy have given a veto to the minorities. Whether they have done so or not, it is up to us to set our house in order and once we have done that I think we shall have gained the strength which it will be impossible on political grounds for any one at Delhi, Simla or Whitehall to resist.

It is my misfortune that on some political questions I differ from many of my countrymen and have very strong convictions, but I should do everything that lay in my power to pave the way for the communal settlement to which I attach far greater importance than I do to mere academic discussions of this political theory or that. In short, if you permit me I am quite willing to write to Mr. Jinnah and some other Muslim friends.

I would much rather that you took the lead at a suitable opportunity of calling a conference than that any outsider or common friends, howsoever well intentioned assumed responsibility for such a conference. Some friends have written to me about it, but I am not yet convinced that it would do any good for any private individuals to call such a conference or to wait on the Viceroy. This must be left to you and Mr. Jinnah and I feel very strongly that if you take the lead in this matter good may result. With my best regards.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

FROM MAHATMA GANDHI.

Dated 1-2-1941,
Sevagram, Wardha (C. P.).

Dear Sir Tej Bahadur,

I thank you for your kind letter. Mr. M. A. Jinnah says I can only talk to him as a Hindu for Hindus. I cannot do it. If I write to him that I want to meet him, he wont decline to meet me. But I know the result. He will immediately distort our meeting. He thinks that I am the greatest stumbling block. I am, therefore, biding my time. As soon as I see my way, I would certainly seek an interview with him and everybody else. You may have seen how he has distorted the present C. D. as anti-Muslim! but, of course, you should pursue the subject after your own style with whomsoever you may think fit.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

FROM SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU,
19, Albert Road,
ALLAHABAD, 6th Feb., 1941.

Mr. Dear Mahatmaji,

Many thanks for your letters. I appreciate your point of view. After careful consideration I have decided to write a letter to Mr. Jinnah and I am sending it today. I have taken good care not to commit you or any one or any party to any particular position on any question. I have simply suggested to him that he should be prepared to meet you and to have a talk with you if you should write to him to see him at Bombay or elsewhere. He can then see other leaders and if you all then think that it will be useful to have a conference to settle the differences, then such a conference may be invited. I have expressly stated that I do not propose to express any opinion on any one of the outstanding questions, as it will be for you and him and other leaders to discuss those issues and to come to a settlement. If and when I hear from him I shall let you know. I have also sent a message to the same effect to another influential Muslim friend. I may also write to another friend. With kindest regards.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

FROM MR. GANDHI.

Sevagram, Wardha (C. P.),
9th February, 1941.

Dear Sir Tej Bahadur,

Your letter has just reached me. It disconcerts me somewhat. I think I have told you that I am not going to write to him unless I know that he wants to come to some settlement. What I do know is all to the contrary. I wish I had a copy of your letter to Q. A. Jinnah. Of course, I do not want you to do anything further so as to remove misunderstanding, if there is any.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

FROM SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU,
19, Albert Road.
ALLAHABAD, 12-2-1941.

Dear Mahatmaji,

I received your letter of the 9th of February yesterday. I was, however, surprised to know from you that my last letter of the 6th of February had somewhat disconcerted you. I see no reason why it should have.

In your last letter you say "that I am not going to write to him (Mr. Jinnah) unless I know that he wants to come to some settlement". Permit me to point out that you never wrote to me like this in any one of your letters. For your satisfaction I am enclosing copies of your previous letters of the 25th of January, 1941, of the 1st of February, 1941 and also of your last letter.

In your first letter you said, "My impression is that he does not want a settlement till he has so consolidated the League position that he can dictate his terms to all the parties concerned including the rulers" and then you added that "I often feel like writing to him but lose courage when it comes to the point of taking up my pen". Finally you said to me, "but if you have faith, why don't you see him without being asked by anybody"? In my letter to you of the 28th of January 1941, which I dare say is with you, I said among other things "I see no reason why you should not write to him a perfectly courteous letter—as you always do—telling him that in the interest of the country you should like to have an opportunity of meeting him and discussing the whole situation so as to see whether an honourable settlement, which will be satisfactory to all the parties concerned, is possible". Replying to your question as to why I do not see Mr. Jinnah without being asked by anybody, I wrote as follows:—"As a private individual I should have no objection at all to meeting him or anybody else, but the real difficulty that I feel about my position is that I cannot pretend to represent the Congress or the Hindus. I can write to him (and am quite willing to do so) suggesting that he should meet you or that if you write to him saying that you want to meet him he should receive you and talk to you. I should not, however, write to him without your permission".

In your letter of the 1st of February you say, "Q. A. Jinnah says I can only talk to him as a Hindu for Hindus. I cannot do it. If I write to him that I want to meet him, he won't decline to meet me. But I know the result." In the present state of feeling I admit that it is quite understandable that he should think that you are the greatest stumbling block. Towards the end of that letter you wrote to me, "But, of course, you should pursue the subject after your own style with whomsoever you may think fit". This sentence led me to believe that I was at liberty to write to Mr. Jinnah in my own style and to suggest to him that he should meet you.

I am herewith enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Jinnah. You will find from it that among other things I have written to him as follows: "(A) I represent neither the one party nor the other. I can neither offer nor accept terms. I can only appeal to you in my individual capacity—in the capacity of one who strongly and genuinely holds that the Muslims are an integral part of India and that their willing co-operation with other communities, must necessarily condition the nature, extent and speed of the progress of the country". Then I wrote to him (B) "I think conversations, or if I may use a hackneyed phrase, heart-to-heart conversations, may possibly lead to some satisfactory results".

My suggestions to him are contained in the following sentences:—"I am, therefore, venturing to suggest on my own account, without committing any other person, or any other party, to my views or suggestions that (1) you should agree first to meet Mr. Gandhi, and then the process of private talks could be extended to others. (2) if you and other leaders then think that it would serve the best interests of the country, to invite a joint conference, then you all could take the necessary step..... If your reply to my suggestion is that you will be prepared to see Mr. Gandhi and talk over matters with him, I shall write to him and press it on him that he must see you at Bombay or any other place that may suit your convenience. I hope very strongly that he will be quite willing to see you in Bombay or any other convenient place and discuss things with you."

After careful consideration of the whole position I do not see any reason to regret the letter that I have written to Mr. Jinnah. I could not reasonably ask him to give me the undertaking that he would certainly come to a settlement with you when you met. The basis of a settlement is for you and him and others to decide, but in my opinion it would not be right for any party to impose any kind of conditions precedent on the other or to have any such assurances.

I do not wish my letter to him at all to interfere with any other line of action that may possibly be under contemplation or in progress and I have, therefore, decided to drop the matter altogether. If Mr. Jinnah writes to me any letter and if it is of a satisfactory character I shall communicate the same to you and leave it to you to come to your own decision but in view of your last letter to me, I shall not, as I have said about, pursue the matter any further. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

From Sapru to Gandhiji
19, Albert Road,
ALLAHABAD.
14-2-1941.

DEAR MAHATMAJI,

I sent you a registered letter yesterday morning.

Last evening I received a letter from Mr. Jinnah, a copy of which I enclose herewith. I have not yet written to him. It is now for you to take your decision.

In view of your last letter to me I do not propose to take any further action.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

From Gandhiji
SEVAGRAM, WARDHA (C. P.)
16-2-1941.

Dear SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

I thank you for two letters. I need not now discuss the points raised by you. Q. A. Jinnah's letter confirms my fear. He would see me if I go "on behalf of the Hindu community." This I cannot do. I do not represent the Hindu community. I am not even a member of the Hindu Maha Sabha. But you may not now get out of the situation. You must not mind my warnings. I suggest your writing to Q.A. (Quaid-e-Azam) that his position is unsound, if you agree with me. If you should strive with me and persuade me that I should go on behalf of the Hindu community.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI

Sapru Gives Up Hope

From Tej Sapru,
19, Albert Road,
ALLAHABAD,
19th February, 1941.

DEAR MAHATMAJI,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 16th instant, which was brought to me yesterday by Mr. Shiva Nath Katju. I regret to say that from the 15th of February I have been down with high fever though to-day it is less. I am not attending to any work at present and shall not be able to do so for another week or so.

I have just written a letter to Mr. Jinnah simply acknowledging his letter and saying that when I am better I shall write to him.

Personally I am not at all hopeful of success. I do not think I can persuade you to see him on behalf of the Hindu community, nor do I think I can persuade him to give up his point of view.

Still I shall think over the matter and if anything occurs to me which may be of any use I shall act accordingly; meanwhile I am taking no action.

With kind regards.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

From Sapru,
19th Albert Road,
ALLAHABAD,
2nd March, 1941.

MY DEAR MAHATMAJI,

To-day I am free from fever but I am not sure whether I will continue to do so throughout the

(Continued on page 7, col. 6).

ELECTRIC WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

KARACHI, May 3

The strike declared by the workers of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation continued for the second day to-day. There has so far been no dislocation in the city's electric supply. The strikers numbering 300 are remaining peaceful.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allanbux, Premier, advised the strikers to return to work, whereafter their grievances would be inquired into but they have declined to do so.—United Press.

AZAD PARTY IN SIND

KARACHI, May 3

Muslim members of the Sind Ministerial Party have formed themselves into Azad Party, which will contest future elections on the slogan of complete Independence of India by peaceful means.—United Press.

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THE DOCTOR

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No Pakistan In Nizam's Dominions

H. E. H.'s Appeal For Communal Unity And Harmony Gives Right Lead

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 1.

Hyderabad State, which of late came into prominence in certain sections of the Press due to the launching of Satyagraha movement by the State Congress, Mahasabha and the Aryasamaj and its reactions among the Muslims of the State and outside, is once again on a right path to lead the rest of India in communal unity and harmony. Several attempts were made in the past few years by the leaders of both the communities, but somehow certain agencies successfully worked against the move and succeeded in their attempts. There were rumours that Government was also a party to breaking up unity talks and had adopted the policy of divide and rule. The leaders of respective communities are even now striving to come to an amicable settlement and meanwhile His Exalted Highness the Nizam has come out with a communication to a vernacular daily of Hyderabad calling upon the different sections of the State to compose their differences and work together for the common good of the State. At a time when Mr. Jinnah is harping upon his pet dream of Pakistan on the basis of a two nation theory, the words of His Exalted Highness are of great value, inasmuch as a great Muslim Ruler like himself, favours the idea of common citizenship and calls upon his subjects to work together as sons of the soil irrespective of caste, creed or colour.

H.E.H.'S EXHORTATION

The following is a free translation of the communication of His Exalted Highness written in Persian language regarding the subject under reference:—"Just as the different communities of the State had participated in the funeral procession of the "Queen Mother," I hope that similarly all the different communities and sections of this Dominions who are like one body and a soul, would sink their differences, forgetting completely the past, whatever it might have been and at the same time should be cautious of the future. It therefore, behoves that they should extend the hand of friendship and love so that the State may be free forever from any kind of trouble yielding place to peace and tranquillity to prevail and thus create a sense of prosperity for the future progress of the State."

In a couplet H.E.H further adds that only by sincere attempts compromise is possible.

MORE POLITICALS INTERNED

Hyderabad Resorts To Defence Rules

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 1.

According to the orders of the Government of His Exalted Highness, Mr. B. Yella Reddy, a member of the Andhra Conference Working Committee and of the defunct-State Congress has been interned in his village Galipalli in Karimnager District. It is said that he has been interned for his alleged communistic and socialist activities which the Government view as subversive. He has been ordered not to leave his village and to report himself daily to the police and to abstain from writing letter or delivering speeches, attend meetings or contribute articles to newspapers, etc.

I also understand that a few others connected with various organisations, including Kisan and Pattadar organisations, would be restrained similarly under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules.

Water Scarcity In Nizam's Dominions

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 30.

Water scarcity is being felt in several parts of the State including Bir, Parbhini, Warangal, Baghat and Bidar while cattle disease is prevalent in some areas of Warangal, Karimnager, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Mahboobnager, Nalgonda and Nanded.

MORE SUGAR FACTORIES NOT WANTED

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 1.

"I fully sympathise with your desire to see a second unit established for the production of sugar; but, as you all know, the existing circumstances are likely to hold up any such scheme for sometime to come. Also you must be aware how from time to time it has been realised in British India of the excessive multiplication of sugar factories and the consequent likelihood of serious slump in the price of sugar under ordinary conditions", observed Sir Akber Hydari, replying to an address presented to him on behalf of ryots and canegrowers of Bodhan on the occasion of his visit to Nizamabad on 29th April to inspect the Bodhan Sugar factory.

Our Readers' Views

The Archbishop And Kanara Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Alluding to a letter in your columns dated 1-5-41 from Miss Sequeira on the above subject, I the undersigned request you in fairness to publish this.

The remarks of the Archbishop to which objection has been taken were published in the issue of your paper of date 28-3-41. Who was partially or wholly responsible for a summary of Archbishop's speech, whether a reporter, Mrs. C. A. Lynn (Publicity Secretary, C. W. W. Society) or His Grace himself has yet to be known

The report of the remarks alleged to have been made by His Grace before a cosmopolitan gathering, together with his observations on one or two previous occasions and the writings of Miss S. A. Bliss, whose services were requisitioned for the 'Examiner' by the Archbishop created considerable misunderstanding, indignation and confusion in the minds of Kanara Catholics.

I understand some drew the attention of His Grace to this and on the subject contributions appeared not only in Bombay but in Kanara and Karachi as well. Neither His Grace nor the C. W. W. Society corrected press reports, if that was necessary, nor any attempt made to remove the unpleasant impression created by the remarks of His Grace. Public are aware that in 1938, His Grace had amplified the very next day press reports of his speech made at Eros, which referred to his witnessing the marriage of Indian Catholicism and the Indian National Congress. Why, in this instance indifference and lack of sympathy? With a background of unhappy events last few months in the Archdiocese, the attitude of His Grace on this question has to be deplored.

Since forwarding of the requisition for the convening of a special general meeting of the K.C.A. to consider the Archbishop's remarks, efforts of certain persons mysteriously inspired have been known. The feverish movements last 14 days of 5 males and three females to marshall the reactionary element to take up for the Archbishop has not caused any surprise. At any rate the meeting is coming as provided under the rules of the Association, in spite of subtle manoeuvres to torpedo it. About 40 years ago a meeting was similarly summoned and action taken on the subject of remarks made from the pulpit by one Rev. Stiene.

I shall not follow the example of Miss Sequeira by lowering the level of public controversy by indulging in the anonymity or identity of individual writers. Names and address of persons do not matter nor do self-labels, though it may fittingly serve the divine Gestapo. Individual oral professions on nationalism or pseudo-nationalism are absolutely irrelevant to the issue. In like manner, invective or sneer against 'Albert' who ever he be, fails to move us as far as the subject is concerned, while those on whom duty evolves to come forward take rest behind shelters. With deference to the divine office of the Archbishop, I maintain that the policy adopted by His Grace and the insinuations in his speeches, encourage lack of mutual respect, lack of mutual faith, class superiority and sectionalism among Catholics. Should it be realised that His Grace has conceived it his duty to follow the traditional imperialistic policy of 'divide and rule'.

Because His Grace is credited with pious intentions and has the unfortunate knack of expressing those intentions in such sweeping language, that should not discourage us from voicing our feelings and convictions in the matter. We need not over emphasise the imperfections of our institutions; we need not harp on their failures; because, of ties of friendship, obligations and loyalties that may bind us to the Archbishop as individuals. The occasion was unsuited, the material inadequate and the method improper for His Grace to parade his opinions on prostitution and castigate a section of Bombay Catholic community. It is an insult to the people of Kanara.

It is not by proclaiming in terms of one section that the age long problem of prostitution can be solved. The social and economic factors have to be studied and remedied. Should we believe that the mantle of Prophet Nathan has fallen on Archbishop Roberts after three years stay in Bombay? What is the contribution of His Grace or his clergy to ameliorate distressing economic conditions among Catholics?

A vast body of Catholic opinion, inarticulate and unorganised views with concern the policy and utterances of the Archbishop. Is it that His Grace is anything but sympathetic and reasonable towards Indian Catholics and their aspirations.—Yours, etc.,

J. B. PINTO.

Aligarh University Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The report of the 43 members of the University Court withdrawing from its meeting which has been circulated by the "Associated Press" of Bhopal contains certain misstatements which require correction in the interests of the public and the University. The first misstatement is that the letter sent to the Acting Vice-Chancellor was signed by 43 members. In fact it was signed by Mr. Zafar Omar alone and 42 other names were typed thereon. Out of these 42 members whose names were typed on the communication the Nawab Saheb of Chhatari, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan of Baghpat, Mr. Bashir Husain Zaidi, Chief Minister of Rampur, and Sahebzada Sajid Ali Khan were present at the meeting when the election of the Vic-Chancellor took place and were no party to the walk-out.

In fact the walk-out scene was staged by a small group of persons who opposed the election of Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad as Vice-Chancellor and when they found that an overwhelming majority of the members of the Court was in support of Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, they resorted to dilatory and obstructive tactics. Their proposal to postpone the election of the Vice-Chancellor was defeated in the Court by a majority of 75 against 15 and two ex-judges of the High Court, Khwaja Sir Mohammad Noor and the Hon'ble Mr. Choudhri Niamatullah, definitely expressed their opinion that under the constitution of the Court the meeting was bound to elect a Vice-Chancellor and could not postpone it.

The member who used certain expression in respect of His Exalted Highness was condemned by the unanimous verdict of the Hduse and since he withdrew his words, apologised and withdrew from the meeting at the instance of the chair no further action could be taken against him under the rules.

It is unfortunate that some people to secure their own ends drag in the name of His Exalted Highness in undesirable controversies. The members of the Muslim University Court in a statement which was unanimously approved by the members present, whose number was 84, expressed feelings of highest regard and devotion for His Exalted Highness and considered him much above party politics and recorded that they look upon with greatest disapproval the effort of a particular group to take shelter behind His Exalted Highness's name and exploit it for their own ends.—Yours, etc.,

RAHM ALI ALHASHIMI,
DIRECTOR.
Publicity Bureau, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Curfew In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Though for days together there is no disturbance in evidence in Bombay, the authorities do not feel inclined to relax the 7 p.m. Curfew against which a strong reaction is setting in the public. It is increasingly felt that the Curfew at the unconscionably early hour instils in the mind of the public a vague distrust that all may not yet be well in the city. The authorities obviously do not realise that the Curfew is a grave encroachment on individual liberty; that it has seriously dislocated the City's economy.

It might interest the authorities (and, perhaps, help them to see the riots in their proper perspective) to note that the present Curfew Order has perhaps only two parallels in the world; first, during Palestine riots a much rigid Curfew was imposed Secondly, the Germans imposed a 7 p.m. Curfew in Belgrade on the occupation of that City. Even when Greece was invaded, Curfew was never imposed until 8 p.m. in any City by the Greek authorities. In England, in midst of bewildering dislocation caused by terrific air raids Curfew is unknown! And in Bombay we have peace with Curfew at 7 p.m.!

Clearly in enforcement of Curfew a sense of proportion has to be maintained. Surely, detention of over a million free citizens of 11 hours a day within their homes for days together is not lightly to be ordered.—Yours, etc.,

A LIBERAL.

POINTS FROM LETTER

Re: Teachers' Day Sports

J. D. PARDIVALA says: "It is very surprising that in these days of physical activities when all the associations and institutions are getting sports minded, the secondary teachers are taking a step backward. This year the Teachers' Day Sports was held on 16th March and the entries for the same were asked for from the member teachers but it was a surprise that only 30 teachers (including women) took part, and it is rather significant that there were more women competitors than men."

Steamer To Cutch

RANCHHORDAS PURSHOTAM says: "Owing to the European War, the steamer route to Cutch is much interrupted, and the passengers who, in normal times, could travel via Mandvi, are now compelled to travel by rail. Similarly, on returning from Cutch, the passengers are forced to go via Jamnagar as the voyage via Naviakhi, which is the popular and the safest route, is not permitted. The voyage via Jamnagar is undertaken on a small launch of the capacity of only 25 persons; the launch is, however, over-loaded, as about 100 persons are allowed on it at a time. Still more, members of one family are compelled to sail together at one and the same time, and this is a very frequent affair, as passengers returning from Cutch are usually in company of their family members. This restriction ought to be raised bearing in mind that the route via Jamnagar is most hazardous and, God forbidding, if any mishap befalls the launch, the entire family must be victimised!"

Wanted An Insecticide

The organiser of the Village Industries Emporium, Matunga writes that he would be thankful if anyone of our readers suggests a remedy from attacks of insects (weevil) and worms (moth) in large storage of hand-pounded unpolished rice.

Law Graduates

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is surprising to note that Science Graduates of the University of Bombay are permitted to appear in the B. A. Examination without keeping any term for the same, while Law Graduates are denied this legitimate privilege.

It is still more surprising to see that Science graduates can simultaneously appear for B. A. as well as Intermediate Arts examination, while poor Law Graduates even though they have passed Intermediate Arts, are not granted such right.

May I hope that the University Authorities will be kind enough to look into the matter and do full justice to the Law Graduates under the New Rules by permitting them to appear for the B. A. Examination without keeping any term.—Yours, etc.

Karachi.

G. W. NOTANI,
L.I. B.

G. I. P. Rly. Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—The G.I.P. Railway charges quarter parcel rate on parcels of vegetables from Poona to Bombay. This is presumably to give some relief to agriculturists. It was brought to our knowledge that the Railway charges half parcel rate on vegetables bocked from Baramati to Bombay. We asked the Chief Traffic Manager why there should be this difference. The reply received is: "I beg to state that the circumstances which necessitated quotation of reduced rates from Poona do not exist in the case of traffic from Baramati to Bombay." Can any of your readers explain why this partiality to Poona vegetable growers and why this open injustice to others outside Poona?

By being made to pay double the rates paid by Poona agriculturists, others are exposed to unfair competition. Their grievances certainly deserve an impartial inquiry, and redress.—Yours, etc.

PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS.
Poona.

THUNDERSHOWERS AND RAIN

POONA, May 4.
(All-India Weather Summary).

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam and local in north and South-east Bengal. A few thundershowers occurred in the extreme north of the country in South West Bengal, Orissa, Mysore, Malabar, South East Madras. Madras Deccan and South Hyderabad. Observations from many stations in North East India have not been received.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Gauhati and Narayanganj three inches each, Calicut two, Dibrugarh one and a half, Bangalore and Sibsagar three-quarters, Cittagong half, Palamcottah quarter.

Temperatures continue to be 10 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit above the normal in the North-West Frontier Province, and the Punjab and have risen in the United Provinces where they are five to ten degrees above the normal.

Forecast until the evening of the 5th: — Thundershowers will be widespread in Assam and local in North and South-east Bengal and will occur at a few stations in South-west Bengal, Malabar, Mysore, South-east Madras, Madras Deccan and South Hyderabad. Abnormally high temperatures will continue in the North-west Frontier Province, Punjab and the United Provinces.—A.P.

Growing Feeling Against Axis Powers In Syria And Iraq

Will Turkey Fight For Her Independence

The following cable has been received from London:—

Discussing the Iraq situation, Mr. Vernon Bartlett writes in the "News Chronicle":—

"It must be remembered that events there will have important repercussions in two neighbouring States, whose future policy is a little uncertain, Turkey and Syria, as also throughout the Arabic world.

In Syria there is now probably stronger feeling against the Axis Powers than at any other time in the last year. The German advance in the Mediterranean, the activities of the German agent, von Hentig, in stirring up Syrian Irredentists, despite the large measure of autonomy now granted them, and the renewed Italian threats to France: now that the stock of the Axis Powers is temporarily rising, all contribute to the growing desire for a British victory. The desire would be again checked if the Nazis were to achieve success in Iraq.

TURKEY'S PLIGHT

The Turks are in a very difficult situation which explains the present critical tone of their Press. It is of course quite true that the British have been unable to send them more than a small proportion of the modern equipment that was promised them before France, from whom the equipment was to come, collapsed a year ago.

Therefore the British Government understood Turkey's failure to declare war against Italy when that country stabbed the Allies in the back, and also Turkey's reluctance to send help to Greece which would indeed probably have been a military mistake.

The Turkish Government is so well aware of the communications and other difficulties which the British had to overcome in order to help Greece, without rashly weakening the defences of Egypt that the critical tone has created a painful impression.

WILL TURKS FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE?

But it is still genuinely believed in London that the Turks would fight for their independence with the same gallantry as the Greeks and that vigorous British action in Iraq would do much to restore Turkish confidence which for the moment seems to be a little spoken.—Reuter.

"End Will Reward All Toil"

Churchill's Message Of Hope And Encouragement To Oppressed Poles

Mr. Churchill continuing his broadcast to the Polish people on the Polish National Day (May 3) said:— After paying a tribute to the leadership energy and unfaltering confidence of General Sikorski Mr. Churchill added: "that Polish pilots with their prowess had played a glorious part in the repulse of the German air horder. Meanwhile Polish sailors had been earning the respect and high regard of their comrades in the Royal Navy and Merchant Marine with whom they were sharing the task of maintaining those contacts with America, and with the outside world through which will come the liberation of their country. The presence of the Polish Government and armed forces in Britain had enabled us to get to know each other better and to build the foundation for Anglo-Polish relations after common victory and restoration of Poland's freedom.

All over Europe, Races and States whose culture and history made them part of the general life of Christendom in centuries when Prussians were no better than a barbarious tribe, and the German Empire no more than a conglomeration of Pumpernickel principalities are now prostrate under the dark and cruel yoke of Hitler and his Nazi gang. Every week his firing parties are busy in a dozen lands. On Monday he shoots Dutchmen; on Tuesday the Norwegians; on Wednesday Frenchmen or Belgian stand against the wall; on Thursday it is Czechs who must suffer, and now there are the Serbs and Greeks to fill his repulsive bill of executions. But always all the days there are the Poles.

MESSAGE OF HOPE

The atrocities committed by Hitler upon the Poles exceed in severity and scale of violence anything perpetrated by Hitler in any other conquered land. To the Poles in Poland who are bearing the full brunt of Nazi oppression Mr. Churchill said: "We offer our message of hope and encouragement that the Poles will never despair, and the soul of Poland will remain unconquerable. This is a war against mechanised barbarians who, slave-hearted themselves, are fitted only to carry their curse to others—this war will be long and hard, but the end is sure.

The end will reward all the toil, all disappointment, all suffering in those who faithfully serve the cause of European and world freedom. The day will dawn perhaps sooner than we now have a right to hope, when the insane attempt at Prussian domination, of racial hatred, of the armoured vehicle, the secret police, the alien overseas and the still more filthy Quislings, will pass like a monstrous drama, and in that morning of Hope and Freedom not only the embattled and at last well armed Democracies but all that is noble and fearless in the new world as well as in the old will salute the rise of Poland to be a nation once again"

GOVT. MUST AID CORPORATION

Karachi Mayor's Plea For City's Water Supply Scheme

KARACHI, May 4.

The problem of acute water shortage in the city was fully considered at a conference between the Premier, Minister of Local Government, Mayor Lalji Mahrotra and officers of the Corporation this afternoon at the Sind Secretariat. The Conference which lasted two hours fully considered the Indus scheme.

The Municipal Executives explained that unless the Provincial Government extended support to the Corporation by grants-in-aid to the extent of half the cost of the scheme estimated at Rs. 170 lakhs, the city would be faced with a crisis in the absence of adequate rains and in view of inadequacy of existing sources of supply to meet the City's demand.

The Premier is understood to have promised sympathetic consideration and the deputationists, on their part, assured the Premier that the Karachi Corporation proposed to meet the liability of half the cost of the scheme by taxation.

Mayor Lalji Mahrotra is submitting a memorial to the Governor in this connection on Monday.—A. P.

Sind T. B. Association's Reply To Lady Linlithgow

KARACHI, May 4

A communication from H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow to the Governor of Sind on the subject of building development of Karachi was considered by the Executive Committee of the Sind Provincial Tuberculosis Association at its meeting, Mayor Lalji Mahrotra presiding.

Lady Linlithgow stated that she had received a letter from Karachi drawing her attention to what she called a crying evil which was growing in Karachi and complained against the violation of building rules, particularly in regard to sanitation and ventilation. She expressed her desire that the "charge" should be investigated and requested the Governor to bring pressure to bear on the Health Department. She stated: "I know there is a great laxness on the part of many Health Departments and I have seen very bad conditions myself in various places".

APPROACH TO GOVT.

After a full consideration of the subject the meeting opined that the 'charge' was not correct as the Health Department carefully scrutinised building plans and saw that the sanitation rules were properly observed. The meeting, however, felt that some buildings had some defects which the Municipale Corporation could not remove for not being empowered to do so. Therefore it was decided that Provincial Government should be approached for investing the Corporation with necessary powers.

In pursuance of another communication from Her Excellency the meeting decided to have one bed fixed for a year in Kasauli Tuberculosis Sanatorium at an annual cost of Rs. 700.

A scheme for establishment of T. B. Clinics in certain districts in Sind was adopted.—A. P.

M. L. A.'s Discuss Strike Situation

KARACHI, May 3.

Labour leaders Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Mr. Naraindas Bechar, M.L.A.'s, discussed with the Premier and Home Minister, this afternoon, the situation arising from the lightning strike in the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation. So far efforts for an amicable settlement have proved unavailing.—A.P.

NEW SERIES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN MOVES?

President Roosevelt's Plans To Speed Up Production

Walter Farr cabled to the "Daily Mail" from Washington on April 29:

President Roosevelt acting in close co-operation with Britain has prepared a new series of military, economic and diplomatic moves against the Axis to-day.

His plans for the future, it is reliably stated here, include these:

(i) The freezing of German and Italian credits in the United States.

(ii) Rigorous control of the United States' oil shipments to Japan (The President had a long talk with Dr. Quo Tai-Chi, the Chinese Foreign Minister and with the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles).

(iii) New steps to increase still further the flow of American warships, particularly ships suitable for patrol duty, to Britain. The "Coastguard Magazine" says that the British Navy will receive in the near future another group of warships under the Lease-and-Lend Act.

(iv) President Roosevelt had before him reports from Manila that German sea raiders may soon begin an intensive campaign in the Pacific Ocean to coincide with an Axis drive in Africa. Plans have been completed for the closest co-operation between the American and British Navies and other branches of the armed forces to cope with any new move by Japan.

PLANE PRODUCTION ON STAGGERING SCALE

(v) Mr. Roosevelt discussed with the Director-General of War Production, Mr. Knudson, and with Mr. Bernard Baruch—who led the speed-up of American war industries in the last war—new ways of increasing the yield of America's arms factories.

(vi) A survey of all America's commercial air transport lines will be made with a view to Government purchase of all available machines for turning over to Britain or her Allies.

Announcing this the President said it was hoped to get a substantial number of machines.

I can state that if the truth regarding plane production in American factories could now be told, it would stagger the world.

Machines are being turned out at a rate much farther ahead than even the most optimistic estimates made last autumn.

Withdraw Sales Tax

Simla Traders' Request To Punjab Premier

SIMLA, May 4.

At a public meeting of Simla traders held last evening with Mr. Sheymlal Khanna, as President, a resolution was passed urging the Premier to withdraw the Punjab Sales Tax Act and the Marketing Act.—A. P.

HARTAL IN SIMLA

Majority Of Shops Closed In Bazar Area

SIMLA, May 4.

Except vegetable and meat shops, all others remained closed to-day in lower bazar, Simla and also in the Suburbs. Indian confectioners joined the hartal to-day for the first time. A census taken by the Government to-day shows that seventy-five per cent of shops in Simla are closed.

It is learnt that the Deputy Commissioner has made arrangements to start several provision shops from to-morrow.—A. P.

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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 9, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 7, 1360
Parsi: Adar 3, 1310
Hightide: 4-30, 17-36
Lowtide: 10-30, —
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h. 3m.

MAHIM A. R. P. COMMITTEE:—A. R. P. Personnel of Mahim Division are to assemble at St. Michael's Church on Tuesday (6th instant) at 9 p.m.

ROTARY MEETING:—To-morrow (Tuesday) the Rotary Club of Bombay will hold its luncheon meeting at 1-30 p.m. at Green's Hotel. Mr. A. Myers will speak on "Basic English."

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ:—The Annual General Meeting of the members of the above Samaj will be held on Sunday (11th instant) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at King George English School, Dadar.

AKHILA KARNATAKA SEVA SAMITI:—The Hon. General Secretary of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti, Bombay, writes: "There is a move to organise and maintain Karnad Sada Shiv Rao Kannada Library in Bombay for the use of the residents of Karnatak and for those interested in Kannada literature."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Night Train to Munich". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hudson's Bay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Strawberry Blonde". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Conquest of the Air". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bulldog Sees It Through" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Zindagi". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only. Mati
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only.
CHITRA—"Matlabi Dunia". Daily at 4, 5-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Shejari". Daily at 3-30 p.m. only.
EDWARD—"Typhoon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"FOUR FEATHERS" AT EXCELSIOR:—There will be a change of programme from to-day (Monday) at the Excelsior Theatre, when Alexander Korda's spectacular technicolour masterpiece "Four Feathers" starring Ralph Richardson, June Duprez and John Clements will be shown.

KARSONDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of April, 1941, was 1,392 consisting of 684 women and 708 children, the daily average attendance of patients being 53.

Deadly Effect Of British Income-Tax

PERSON WITH ANNUAL INCOME OF £150,000 WILL HAVE ONLY £7,150 LEFT TO HIM

By OSWALD DUTCH

Consequences of income-tax increases made in the recent budget are gradually becoming apparent insofar as they affect the potential spending capacity of the individual Englishman. Their importance as an anti-inflationary measure is very clearly shown. The tax increase means that only a very few people in Britain will have an annual net income of more than £7,000. Those receiving an income of approximately £150,000 annually will retain about £7,150 for expenditure after income-tax is deducted. An income of £100,000 will be brought down to only £6,000 and a net income of £4,000 must mean that at least £30,000 is being earned annually.

STRANGLEHOLD ON LUXURY SPENDING

The number of English people whose income now is more than £5,000 per year is estimated at only 25,000. Some 275,000 will be earning between £1,000 and £5,000. The predominating number of tax-payers—some 7,500,000 people—earn annually only £110 to £1,000. It is obvious that this sharp taxation on higher incomes, together with the taxation on small incomes, will put a stranglehold on luxury spending. This indeed, is the aim of the British Government's financial and economic policies, as of their taxation, import and industrial policies. Whilst war is progressing not only must spending be confined to essential purchases but ships too can only carry indispensable freight and factories can manufacture only that which is essential to the war machine.

YET, SAVINGS SHOW INCREASE

In view of the curtailment of spending it is amazing that the British people should still be saving so much. Even during Easter week, when experience has shown that there is a reduction both in savings and in loan subscriptions, owing to increased personal expenditure, savings contributions amounted to £11,000,000 and loan subscriptions to £9,000,000. In this week, therefore, more than £20,000,000 accrued to Government as "pure savings". The ordinary Government revenue was astonishingly high in Easter week. It amounted to £23,800,000, almost double the figure for the corresponding week of 1940, which was only £12,000,000. On the other hand expenditure was also double that of last year.

PRICE CONTROL OF MEDICINES

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Urge Stricter Restrictions

The first annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Manufacturers' and Distributors' Association, Ltd., was held on the 30th inst. at the premises of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Mr. E. W. Fairbrass presiding.

In the course of his address the president referring to price control said:—

"I think that it is time some serious steps were taken to bring about an efficient system of controlling prices in Bombay. The Honorary Secretary of this Association and I had a very long interview with the Controller of Prices in Bombay and made various suggestions, but so far we have heard nothing. We also put up a suggestion to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay that a Committee be formed to go thoroughly into this very important question. I believe the Surgeon-General was good enough to support this suggestion of ours and recommended it to the Government of Bombay; as far as I know, nothing further has been done in this connection up to the present time! We all know that it is possible, in certain areas, to buy practically any type of medicine that one may want, provided one is prepared to pay the price that is demanded. Our job these days has been made doubly difficult by those merchants who will persist in hoarding merchandise with the hope of getting colossal prices at some later date. We have to resort to cutting down orders, restricting supplies owing to the fact that we ourselves are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining replenishments of stock, and yet these merchants are permitted to continue doing business in this manner without any price control restrictions imposed on them. I feel that it is high time the Government of Bombay took a serious view of this situation and considered introducing some form of legislation which would solve this very important problem which now faces all our members."

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS

The following officers were elected for the year 1941-42

President—Mr. E. W. Fairbrass, Esq., F.C.S., M.P.S. (Kemp & Co., Ltd.)

Vice-President—Dr. M. Venkatrao (Powells Ltd.)

Hon. Secretary—Mr. G. W. Gosling (Martin & Harris, Ltd).

Hon. Treasurer Mr. H. W. Feith (Parke, Davis & Co.)

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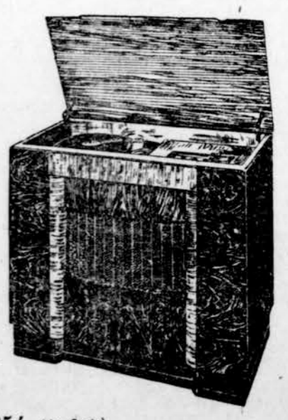

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Bombay's Oldest Agiari

233RD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION ON SUNDAY NEXT

The 233rd anniversary of Banaji's Agiari (Bombay's oldest Agiari) will be celebrated on Sunday (11th May), on Roj Adar, Mah Adar, at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, when the Jashan ceremony will be performed at 9 a.m. under the direction of Dastur Minocher Dastur Kaikhashru. Another Jashan ceremony will be performed by the residents of Nanaji and Banaji Lanes, Fort, out of collections made for the occasion, at 4 p.m. and the third Jashan ceremony which is customarily held every year will be performed at 7 p.m.

GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, THANA:—Total attendance during the month of April, 1941, was 1,613 out of whom 839 were males, 774 were females of all castes and creeds.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—On account of the disturbances in the City, the Buddha Jayanti Celebrations that were to be held on the 9th of May are postponed for some other time. The time and date will be announced later on.

GORDHANDAS HOSPITAL

The opening ceremony of Sheth Lallubhai Gordhandas Hospital, Ahmedabad, will be performed by Sjt. Mahadev Desai on the 7th instant at 9 a.m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1941, from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, B.A., will give a discourse in Gujarati on the following subject:—

"After mentioning names from Gayomard to Soshyos, why certain names have been specifically mentioned later on in the Farvardin Yasht."

The meeting is open to the public.

KIDNAPPING BY FRONTIER GANG

BANNU, May 3.—Three minor children of Hiranand aged fifteen have been kidnapped from their house in village Tajauri within Marwat area. Firing was exchanged between the raiding gang and villagers, but there were no casualties.

The police party picketing the perimeter fencing near the railway station started firing about midnight and also shot lights to detect the movements of raiders.—A. P.

Three Kidnapped

PESHAWAR, May 3.

Three persons are reported missing from the Isakhew area of the Mianwali district, Punjab.

It is stated that a few days ago, a contractor of Kamar Mashang went out to Airlai Mullah to see stones required for road-building. Accompanying him were his Munshi, and a servant. They have not returned so far. It is believed that they have been kidnapped by Dardodi, the notorious outlaw operating in that part of the Bannu district.—A. P.

Afghan Trade Mission To Japan

PESHAWAR, May 3.

The Afghan Commercial Mission to Japan is now visiting Kanazavah, a thriving industrial and trading centre in the Province of Kaga Hoshiu, Japan, states a report from Kabul. It is expected that the Mission will remain there till May 9, when they will return to Tokyo to resume trade talks with the Japanese representatives; informal talks have already taken place in Tokyo regarding the conclusion of a trade pact between the two countries.—A. P.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, His Holiness Shree Jagadguru Shankaracharya will deliver a lecture on "Secret of India's greatness" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Samaj Hall.

NEW HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS

Looking to the unsatisfactory arrangements at present it is decided to open a HOSTEL at a convenient central place near railway and tram junction. Students who want to reserve their seats should see the Superintendent, Rajabahadur Motilal Mansion, Room No. 11, 4th floor, Bellasis Road, Near Central Station, Bombay 8.

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KENTUCKY DERBY SURPRISE

LOUISVILLES (Kentucky), May 3.

Whirlaway owned by Mr. Warren Wright, starting a last-minute favourite at 5/2, won the Kentuckey Derby. Its value of £18,750 is the biggest Derby purse since Aristides won the Inaugural Race in 1875.

Whirlaway covered the course of one mile and two furlongs in the record time of two minutes one and two-fifths seconds, beating Hugh Nesbitt's 50 to 1 outsider Staretor, by five and half lengths with Samuel Tufano's Market Wise (price 18/1) third.

The previous record was 20 grands two minutes one and four-fifth seconds in 1931. The crowd on the famous Churchill Downs was estimated at 100,000, the biggest ever to watch a horse race in the United States.—Reuter.

Tennis

U. P. Hardcourt Championship Matches

LUCKNOW, May 4.

The U. P. Hardcourt Tennis Championships will be held at Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie, from June 1 to 8.

The tournament is likely to attract a number of good tennis players and handicap events will also be run along with the open. A new committee to conduct the tournament will be formed at Mussoorie, shortly.—A. P.

Madras Hockey Semi-Final

MADRAS, May 4.

By five goals to two the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Sports Club "A" (holders) beat the Ferozepore District Hockey Association this evening in the replay of the first semi-final match of the Madras United Club Gold Cup Hockey Tournament.—A. P.

The Bihar Provincial Scientific and Industrial Research Committee have recommended to the Central Scientific and Industrial Research Board schemes for research in low temperature coal carbonisation and utilisation of waste mica.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 5, 1941

ANGLO-IRAQ CLASH

Anglo-Iraqi relations have taken a turn which can only be described as grievously painful. During the last war the Arab world, assisted and guided by Colonel Lawrence revolted against Turkey. The end of the war brought disillusionment not only to the Arabs but to Colonel Lawrence. The Arabs had rebelled for freedom, they discovered that they had only exchanged Turkish rule for British and French Imperialism. Arab nationalism become embittered and that bitterness has been growing during all the years that it has been struggling against its new masters. Nor did the events in Palestine immediately preceding the present war fail to influence the mind of the Arab. The complacency—to use a mild word—of British and French Imperialism intensified national sensitiveness in Arab lands and the Axis propagandists thankfully found a fertile soil for their own work. In any case, when the present war broke out the Arab nations reacted to it with the same indifference as, for instance, the people of India. For Imperialism had not given them a fair deal. In the case of Iraq, her independence and sovereignty were no more real than those of Egypt and Iraq nationalists have felt it just as keenly as the Nationalists of Egypt.

A Blunder

It is necessary to give this psychological background in fairness to Iraqis and, we venture to say, to Iraq's Premier. We doubt if Rashid Ali El Gilani is a "traitor". He may be ambitious—how many public men are not? He is in our opinion the victim of past circumstances and over-enthusiastic. This latter is a grave defect in any responsible statesman and, in the case of Rashid Ali, it has led him into a blunder. For by precipitating the present crisis he has certainly committed a blunder and two-fold blunder at that. There is, of course, little doubt that he has been incited by Germany and Italy to pick a quarrel with Britain. Here he is making the same mistake that Arab leaders did in the last war. He cannot win his country's freedom under the patronage of the Axis, he can only bring upon it a new Imperialism, the Imperialism of Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy. Secondly, he has plunged his country into avoidable disasters.

Certain Disaster

The present situation may be favourable to him; he is stronger than the British and there are reports that Iraqi troops have flooded the Mosul oil fields and are in control of the oil wells and their installations. But British re-inforcements will not be long in reaching Iraq and the Iraqi army is bound to be beaten, for it cannot fight alone and there is no possibility of any effective "assistance" reaching it from his Axis friends. At worst the Iraqi may damage or destroy the Mosul oil fields but he knows that it is not the British but the Axis Powers, who need the oil of Mosul so desperately. The net result, strictly from the point of view of Iraq's interests, of his action would be that Iraq would become a battlefield, devastated and pass out of his control. And all for nothing. We have said before that Iraq is no more Independent or sovereign than Egypt. The similarity between Egypt and Iraq under the Anglo-Iraqian Treaty is close. And we wish the Iraq Premier had followed the attitude of the Egyptian Government and the Wafd who both are agreed upon keeping out of the war. Things have now gone very far but let us earnestly hope that someone will yet intervene—for instance Egypt or more appropriately the signatories of the Saadabad Pact—and restore peace in Iraq on a satisfactory basis.

Wanted A Thorough Inquiry

Desiring that the lessons of the last riots in Ahmedabad should be so learnt by all concerned as to prevent similar riots in the future, the local Bar Association has rightly urged Government to appoint a strong independent Committee to investigate into the riots and make detailed recommendations for the future. The Committee, it is suggested, should investigate into (1) the causes of the riots, (2) whether the steps taken by the authorities were sufficient and timely, (3) if the steps taken are found to be neither sufficient nor timely then whether the authorities were responsible for this, (4) to find out the loss of life and property sustained by different classes of society, and (5) to find out what steps should be taken in the future to prevent the recurrence of such riots.

These are reasonable terms of reference and if they are properly dealt with the Committee's report will be highly serviceable alike to the public and Government. But to achieve this purpose the Committee should be such as to inspire confidence among the public. It will be well if, as the Bar Association suggests, the Committee includes three members with the highest judicial standing, one of them being a non-official. A mere departmental inquiry, such as Government have started, will be no substitute for the thorough, independent and public investigation recommended by the Association. As a similar recommendation has been made by several other bodies including the City Congress Committee, the Muskati Market and various other commercial organisations, we trust Government will duly respect this public representation..

Advance Hindustani

It is encouraging to note that though the present Madras Government stopped the compulsory instruction in Hindustani, introduced by the Congress Government in the lower secondary schools, all but four or five schools continue to teach the language voluntarily. On the other hand many District Boards and Municipalities have introduced the subject in their upper elementary schools. This is, indeed, a splendid reply to the reactionary step taken by the present Government. The progress of Hindustani in Madras is doubtless due mainly to the influence of the Congress. But due credit should also be given to the Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachara Sabha of Madras, which is not only conducting vigorous propaganda to popularise Hindustani in the province but is also publishing excellent text books specially suited to the needs of South Indian people. Thanks to its efforts, thousands of South Indians not attending schools are learning Hindustani in the numerous classes organised by it. The Cinema and the Radio are also doing much to popularise Hindustani all over the country. It is now impossible for any Government to stem the advancing tide.

Frankly Speaking

A Thought For The Day

By their miserly denial of all that is best in their civilization, by withholding true human relationship from the Indians, the English have effectively closed for us all paths to progress.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Suner's "Denial"

The Spaniards would like to keep the war as far away from Spain as possible for the simple reason that they would be plunged in any case into a terrible misery. And it appears that even that enthusiastic pro-Nazi Senor Suner is more or less hesitant. Being the good totalitarian that he is, he shows his hatred and contempt of democracy in a recent speech. But for what? For the purpose of denying "democratic reports" that "we are signing what we are not signing". That virtually means, as Reuter suggests, that Spain was not signing the Tripartite Pact. We, however, doubt if Herr Hitler would relax his pressure upon Spain, since he is credited with the urgent desire of attacking Gibraltar. Nor is he relaxing his simultaneous pressure on Vichy, for Admiral Darlan has suddenly gone to Paris to talk "collaboration." The Fuehrer is trying to win over both France and Spain to render British position in the whole of the Mediterranean untenable. Will he succeed?

More Factories In India

Official statistics of factories show that the number of factories in India increased from 10,782 in 1938 to 11,630 in 1939 and that the number of operatives rose from 1,737,755 to 1,751,137. The increase in either case is doubtless welcome but it should be noted that the increase in the number of operatives is much less in comparison with that in the number of factories. Evidently the additional factories are smaller ones. But in so far as they rise in smaller cities it is a distinct gain. It should also be noted that at the present rate of progress large scale factories can hardly give adequate employment to the crores of unemployed and underemployed men and women of India. Small scale cottage industries, subsidiary as well as principal, are absolutely necessary for the purpose of combating the unemployment and poverty of the country.

Progress In Bombay

In Bombay, appreciable developments are mentioned in the artificial silk industry but it remains to be seen how this industry will be affected by the new taxation on it. Expansion is mentioned also in cotton spinning and weaving mills, engineering workshops, tobacco factories, sugar mills, saw mills, silk mills, oil mills, hosieries, bricks and tiles establishments. This many-sided improvement is gratifying indeed, though much leeway has yet to be made up in many directions. It is curious that the number of workers employed in the cotton textile industry decreased from 512,228 to 488,554. On wonders if this is due to larger use of labour-saving machinery. The slight decrease in the number of women workers from 2,40,932 to 2,39,414 is not altogether a calamity if the women who lost work in factories obtained suitable employment outside.

Teachers' Grievance

In a lengthy communication, Mr. D. D. Paranjpe, Secretary, Ratnagiri District Primary Teachers' Association, Shirgon, District Ratnagiri, sets forth the grievances of the primary teachers of the district in respect of their pay and personal allowance. Mr. Paranjpe points out that according to the 1887 scheme of pay for Primary Teachers the maximum for the third year trained teachers was Rs. 80. In 1924, an allowance of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 was introduced to the headmasters and first assistants in some big schools. This was pensionable, although not strictly part of the pay. Thus if a headmaster drawing Rs. 80 as pay and Rs. 20 as personal allowance retired, his pension was Rs. 50 and not Rs. 40. As the teachers had no grievance in actual practice they did not insist on the allowance being turned into substantive pay. The result was that in 1938, the Ratnagiri District Board stopped this allowance for reasons of economy. This is a serious hardship inflicted on the poor teachers. Due consideration must be given to it and the teachers must not be made to suffer because of any possible differences between Government and the Ratnagiri District Board.

Hindu Law Reform

Bombay Social Reform Association's Memorandum

We publish below, in instalments the full text of the memorandum submitted by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association in reply to the detailed questionnaire issued by the Hindu Law Reforms Committee (Rau Committee) appointed by the Government of India. The Memorandum is said to be prepared by a Committee of lawyers, including two Hindu Judges of the High Court of Bombay. This subject has naturally evoked widespread interest, especially among the women of India and the B.P.S.R. Association is believed to have been already approached by several Women's Associations for guidance. The subject has received added interest since the recent decision of the Federal Court. This Court dealt only with one of the defects of the Deshmukh Act and the Rau Committee is required to deal, not only with the other defects of the Act but also half-a-dozen allied Bills now pending before the Delhi Assembly. It is hoped that the publication of the Memorandum will stimulate public opinion on the subject and give direction to it.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE, PART I.

Before taking up the questionnaire, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association would like to offer some preliminary observations. From the tenor of the questionnaire it appears that the scope of the enquiry entrusted to the Committee is restricted to the consideration of the amendments to the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act. If this view be correct, the Association would like to express its disapproval of the scope of the enquiry being so restricted. The Law of Succession is not the only branch of Hindu Law which has caused hardship to Hindu women and consequently ever since 1934 the All-India Women's Conference and other Women's Organisations have been demanding a thorough enquiry into the principles of Hindu Law with a view to revise the same in the light of the changed circumstances. The Association is convinced that the time has arrived when a thorough revision of the principles of Hindu Law, as it is administered to-day, ought to be undertaken.

★

Such a demand for revision is not improper or unreasonable. The Hindu Law as laid down in the 'Smritis' was not intended to be applicable for all times and under all circumstances. The importance assigned to custom in the 'Smritis' themselves and the various different interpretations placed on the words in the 'Smritis' by the later commentators disclose the fact that the ancient Hindu Law-givers never regarded the 'Smritis' as codes containing chrystallised principles of law. Further, in addition to the rules laid down in the 'Smritis' there has been large body of customary laws in full force among the Hindus. As a matter of fact, down to about the 8th century A.D., Hindu Social structure continued to adapt itself to the needs of age and what is more interesting to note, new 'Smritis' were being written expressly for the purpose of legalising those changes. It seems that in later times the importance that was attached by the 'Smritis' and commentators to social usage was lost sight of by the Society. The result has been that the law, which was presumably sufficient to meet the requirements of those early times, is being administered to-day notwithstanding the manifold changes and complexities in social, cultural and economic conditions that have permeated and swayed the Society. Such being the history of the growth of Hindu Law, a complete revision of the same to suit modern conditions cannot reasonably be opposed by the thinking public.

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The propertied class moreover is not a large one in India and any revision in the law of succession alone would not result in the liberation of Hindu women from the legal disabilities and the tyranny of custom and usage to which they have been subjected for a sufficiently long time. Taking for example, the Hindu Law relating to marriage, it is more harsh to women than even the Law of succession. The question of enforcing monogamy requires urgent attention. There is no provision in Hindu Law for divorce. It is however open to men to get over the marital deadlock or difficulty by taking a second wife during the life time of the first. The case with women however is quite different. If they were to attempt to get over the difficulty in the same way as men did, they would be prosecuted for bigamy. This is not the place to deal elaborately with the other disabilities which Hindu Women have to suffer under the Hindu Law as it is administered at present. It is said law is no respector of persons and law should not also be respector of sex, and therefore should not support differentiation in favour of men to the detriment or disadvantage of women.

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There is a further fact to be borne in mind. Hindu Law has its own peculiarities and one of them is that no branch thereof is independent of the other. As is manifest from the questionnaire, itself, when one begins to consider the question of Succession, rules relating to marriage raise difficulties which require consideration. Rules relating to marriage in turn also affect the status of the children born of the marriage. If any change were to be introduced only in respect of one branch of the law, it would, instead of affording any appreciable relief to those oppressed, create further complications which might result in chaos.

We have had enough of piecemeal legislation during the last few years and the time has arrived when we must call a halt to such tinkerings with law. Such attempts at piecemeal legislation might only increase litigation without corresponding advantage to women for whom such legislation is intended.

The Association would therefore seriously urge upon the Committee to recommend to Government that in the larger interests of the Hindu Society it is necessary to undertake at an early date an enquiry into the Hindu Law as a whole with the object of so revising it as to bring it in conformity with the desirable changes effected by time in the social conditions of the Hindus.

QUESTION 1.

The Association is in favour of

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

New American Ambassador

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mr. John Gilbert Winant (pronounce it Wine-ant—accenting the first syllable), the New American Ambassador, has not had a dull moment since his arrival in London on Saturday March 1. After taking tea with the King, he went to his hotel and was joined by Mr. Herschel Johnson, formerly Counsellor and now Minister at the American Embassy. Other members of the party were Mr. "Ted" Achilles, third secretary whom Mr. Winant has known since his Geneva days, and Mr. Benjamin Cohen, the new legal and economic adviser.

They had a cheerful dinner party which lasted until midnight. Mr. Cohen is a well-known "brain truster" who is said to be very close to the President. Most of the talking was done by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Achilles, Mr. Winant and Mr. Cohen wanted to learn.

The New Ambassador held his first Press conference in London on Monday March 3. Scores of reporters were glad to meet Mr. Winant whose resemblance to a beardless Abraham Lincoln cannot be changed. The leonine head, rather unruly black hair and the stern chiselled features might have been a photograph taken of the statue of the great President, which stands in Parliament-square. Mr. Winant is very shy and he walked about the Press room thrusting his both hands in and out of his pockets as he answered questions. He was extremely deliberate, weighing every answer, even to the simplest inquiry.

* * * *

When the war began Mr. Winant was able to save the International Labour Office and see that it continued in Montreal instead of Geneva. And at the Press Conference he was asked what he thought of rumours about Hitler trying to get his hands on the I.L.O.

"He would be a little late to try it" said Mr. Winant.

"Then there is nothing left for him to grab in Geneva," said the questioner

"Well," drawltd Mr. Winant "there is a good building and a good library, and he left it clear that the I.L.O. will function, no matter what Hitler's designs.

Mr. Winant is a friendly but uncommunicative person. He shook hands with us all. It was a warm handshake and there was a very friendly gleam in the deep set, twinkling eyes. "I have asked you here to-day simply to say 'Howdyoudo'. I can't make a statement this time. I know you will understand. I have only just arrived here and I have not yet had the privilege of meeting your Prime Minister and other members of the Government."

Then Mr. Winant stood back on his heels, as if braced against the coming barrage. Mr. Winant, with a boyish grin, said that we could ask him questions most of which I won't be able to answer. So diffident was Mr. Winant that at first he wanted the interview to be entirely "off the record", as he put it. But he later agreed to the publication of his remarks.

What had he done so far? "I have met my staff and you." Did he see Mr. Harry Hopkins before he left America? "I spent some five or six hours with him before I left. Hopkins just talked about the things that would be most useful so far as relations between the two countries are concerned."

* * * *

Mr. Winant was asked whether he thought German propaganda would be proved wrong once more in its assertion that American help would be too late. "That is my belief." said the Ambassador firmly. "I think there is an increasing amount of materials coming out of the United States every day." Following a reporter's statement that Sir Walter Citrine had recently commented that in his opinion it would be September before American output and British together would overtop that of Germany.

When asked about for his reactions about the London bombing Mr. Winant said "I have not seen enough of London yet. I just took a walk down to St. Martin's. I cannot answer honestly until I have seen more."

Mr. Winant knows Britain. He has made at least 14 crossings of the Atlantic by air alone before that which ended on Saturday. He has already visited England three times since the outbreak of war. But it was as a soldier that he came to Britain first twenty-five years ago. He came with the American Expeditionary force later commanded one of the first American air squadrons in France.

* * * *

The day after his arrival in London Mr. Winant sought what one paper describes "to bridge the gap between that first visit nearly a quarter of a century ago and now." As he said at the Press conference "I walked along to St. Martin-in-the-Fields. It's a lovely church, and I was very fond of Dick Sheppard. He opened up his church for us to rest in when I came over here in the last war." Then Mr. Winant confessed how he came to have "a little service of my own" at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. He had gone along there at the normal time for evensong, not having learnt that in the days when it got dark early and air raids started with dusk many churches found it convenient to hold their services earlier. He smiled at his mistake.

At the Press Conference it was clear that Mr. Winant regretted having had to part from the I.L.O. in becoming Ambassador "I cared a lot about the work I did there," said the former Director of the I.L.O., who added, "It is still doing useful work, and it will be needed more than ever after the war." He mentioned recent work of the I.L.O. in South America and added in reply to my inquiry "it is hoped to hold a meeting of the I.L.O. this Spring.

* * * *

The new Ambassador has been reported to be a man of considerable wealth, but the story of how he acquired it is not generally known. It was actually the result of a war-time acquaintance. When serving as a private in France, Mr. Winant happened to "bunk" with another "doughboy" named Coyle, who turned out to have come from his own home town of Concord, New Hampshire. The two soon became close friends. After the war Coyle tried his luck in the Texas oilfields and presently reported to his former fellow-campaigner that he had found a promising opportunity but needed capital to take advantage of it. Mr. Winant at once went to Texas to look into the situation, and after discussing it invested his spare cash in sharing the purchase of a lease. The first well that was driven proved to be a gusher, and other ventures in the same property were equally successful, so that the two partners were soon well off. On the foundation of the fortune thus made Mr Winant was able to engage in various business enterprises in New Hampshire, and these prepared the way for his acquiring influence in his own State.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

BERLIN, May 3.

"There is only one person in the world who knows if and when an invasion of Britain may take place. That is the Fuehrer's great secret", says the official Nazi "Denst Aus Deutschland."

The alternative to invasion, it declares, is "severance of the life-lines of the British Empire." These moves, it admits, are "the only two possible ways of forcing the British Empire to its knees, and thus bringing the war to an end."—Reuter.

* * * *

"The Viceroy will say to the right men in India, 'I want you and you' . . . . "—Mr. Arthur Moore.

At present it is the Viceroy's police officers who say it.

But sorry. We misunderstood Mr. Moore's meaning.

* * * *

Sir George Schuster has started a pro-India offensive—of sorts—in Britain.

We do confidently hope that Mr. Amery will put up such a terrific verbal barrage that this unexpected raider will beat a swift retreat.

* * * *

According to Sir George "the people in Britain felt that their sincere feelings of friendship for the Indian people and their anxiety to end the political impasse were not properly conveyed to the Indians."

The solution is easy. Let the feelings become sincere.

* * * *

Insisting that the Pakistan issue is real, Doctor Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, says: "If Hindus are strong and united, there will be no threat, no civil war and no unreasonable demands."

On behalf of the Mahasabha too?

* * * *

According to the Independent French News Agency, the Japanese Cabinet was to have taken important decisions regarding Indo-China.

No. Not then, and not yet.

Let the Admirable Darlan return to Vichy, first.

* * * *

It is reported from Ankara that the Iraqis are flooding the Mosul oil fields.

What a foolish thing to do!

* * * *

Herr von Papen is reported in a Vichy despatch to have returned to Istanbul on Thursday.

Well, well, let us, as we said before, pray for Turkey.

* * * *

The Nazis are trying to get control of the nickel mines at Petsamo in Northern Finland.

Here is a problem for you. should we believe the report or not? You see, the Soviet Government has the controlling interest in them.

* * * *

According to the Moscow Radio, "one of the biggest Soviet Military parades" has been held at Minsk.

Minsk is in White Russia not very far from German-occupied Poland.

But please note that we give this merely as geographical information and we very particularly insist that no political significance should be attached to it.

* * * *

Sub-editor: 'Here's a correspondent who wants to know how long girls should be courted.'

Editor: 'Tell him just the same way as short girls.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

An idle brain is the advance agent of a busy tongue.

* * * *

Woman's tears and a dog's limp are not always what they seem.

* * * *

A man can get his wife's attention by talking in his sleep.

* * * *

A woman always does as she pleases, and it is up to a man to please her.

* * * *

Though the world may owe every man a living, only the persistent collector gets it.

* * * *

It sometimes happens that a man is kept from buying mining stock because he hasn't got the ready cash.

IN AFRICA

Nazi Tanks Turn Tail At Tobruk

British Mechanised Forces Raid Enemy Area Round Sollum

CAIRO, May 4.

Although enemy attack against our defences of Tobruk may be renewed, it was definitely brought to a standstill yesterday afternoon, when the enemy tanks withdrew in the face of heavy artillery fire, says a G. H. Q. Communique.

The Communique also reports another successful raid by our mechanised forces in the Sollum area, in which casualties were inflicted and prisoners taken.

AUSSIES STOUTLY HOLD TOBRUK

Enemy Forced To Withdraw In Counter-Attack

SYDNEY, May 4.

The Australians are still stoutly holding Tobruk, according to reports received by Mr. Spender: the Minister for the Army. These reports state that the enemy has captured forward areas to approximately 3-mile front on the western perimeter but, a counter-attack by the Australians compelled a section of the enemy to withdraw.

Mr. Spender announced that after an analysis of the messages from General Blamey he estimated that some 12,000 British, Australian and New Zealand troops had not yet been accounted for, following the Greek campaign.

Three thousand of the troops who had remained on the beaches, he said, were mostly non-cambatants.—Reuter.

Friday's Abortive Attack On Tobruk

CAIRO May 4.

A considerable German force participated in Friday's abortive attack against outer defences of the South-West Sector of Tobruk, according to latest reports received in informed circles here. The fighting was described as fairly tough, but the position at the close of the day's engagement was left more or less the same. Persistent enemy efforts to break through the defences are regarded as proof of the measure of inconvenience which the British hold on Tobruk is causing him.

The raid by a British mechanised column in the Sollum area is described as a wide sweeping movement on the model of those which prepared the capture of Tobruk in December. The column reached the Bardia-Tobruk Road, returning with prisoners and without sustaining casualties.

IN ABYSSINIA

In Abyssinia, good progress is being made and the enemy's position at Amba Alagi is becoming uncomfortable. A British column advancing north has now reached Val Dia. Although Val Dia is some distance from Amba Alagi there is no considerable obstacle in the path of the British advance.

The highest estimates put the Italian strength at Amba Alagi at 32,000. Steady progress is being made around Fike and the Jimma area, but the first light rains have hindered increased British pressure on the enemy.—Reuter.

R.A.F. RAINS INCENDIARIES ON COLOGNE

LONDON, May 4.

While sixteen German raiders were destroyed in raids on Britain last night (Saturday) R. A. F. bombers all returned safely from heavy attacks on Cologne, Brest, Norway and elsewhere.

Thousands of incendiaries and some of the most powerful British bombs were among the many tons of high explosives dropped on Cologne's industrial centre.

Heavy bombs straddled the Nazi battle cruisers "Gneisenau' and 'Scharnhorst', which are lying at Brest and many large fires were started in the dockyard there.

British bombers also attacked docks at Cherbourg and Boulogne, the aerodrome at Letouquet, oil storage tanks at Rotterdam, oil tanks and aerodrome in Southern Norway as well as making smaller raids on Essen and Dusseldorf. —Reuter.

NAZI MISSION IN ROME

LONDON, May 3.

A special German Mission has arrived in Rome to inspect the Italian anti-aircraft organisation, according to the Rome radio.—Reuter.

MADRAS.—The total of the Madras Governor's War Fund up-to the close of business on Saturday afternoon amounted to **Rs. 1.08,52,631-3-5.**

FUEHRER'S "GREAT SECRET"!

He Knows When And How "To Bend British Empire To Its Knees"!

BERLIN May 3.

"There is only one person in the world who knows if and when an invasion of Britain may take place. That is the Fuehrer's great secret", says the official Nazi "Denst Aus Deutschland".

The alternative to invasion, it declares, is "severance of the lifelines of the British Empire." These moves it admits are "the only two possible ways of forcing the British Empire to its knees, and thus bringing the war to an end".—Reuter.

MATSUOKA TO VISIT U.S.?

TOKYO, May 4.

Current rumours mention a possible visit to the United States by Foreign Minister Mr. Matsuka. In authoritative Japanese circles quoted by the Domei news agency it is considered that after the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact it is only "natural" that a settlement of problems outstanding with the United States should be the next important diplomatic step, but it is considered doubtful whether the time for such a visit is yet opportune.—Reuter.

Japan Gives Legal Recognition To Roman Church

ROME, May 4.

The Japanese Minister of Education has given legal recognition to the Roman Catholic Church as a juridical entity with civil rights, states a Tokyo dispatch to the Italian News Agency. There is to be no diplomatic representation in the form of a Nuncio.—Reuter.

SPEED-UP OF U. S. PRODUCTION

LONDON, May 4.

Col. Knox, the U. S. Navy Secretary, said that within ninety days United States production of military equipment will exceed that of any other country in the world.—Reuter.

DANUBE CHOKED WITH SUNKEN BARGES

Three Months To Clear River For Oil Transport

LONDON, May 4.

General Simovitch, the Yugoslav Premier, stated that the Danube is so choked with sunken barges and other vessels that it will take the Germans at least three months to clear the river in order to transport oil from Rumania.—Reuter.

WAVELL'S TRIBUTES TO POLES

LONDON, May 4.

General Wavell, in a message to the Polish fighting forces, paid a tribute to the part played by the Poles in the Allied war effort.—Reuter.

Greek Drachma In Marks

ROME, May 4.

The currency rate of the Greek drachma has been fixed by the Germans at two-hundredths of the German Mark, according to a Berlin message to the Stefani News Agency.—Reuter.

NO BOMBS ON BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4.

Enemy aircraft crossed south-east and south-west coasts during daylight to-day penetrating a few miles inland but no bombs are hitherto reported to have been dropped.—Reuter.

The Government of Bhopal has issued an order controlling aluminium similar to that issued in British India.

War Knocking At Gates Of India

Indian Press Comments On Anglo-Iraq Deadlock

LAHORE, May 4.

The Muslim Press of Lahore stresses the dangers of the Anglo-Iraq hostilities and the need for a peaceful solution.

The "Ehsan" says:—No Muslim country can have any sympathy with Germany, and we should like to warn the people of Iraq against the grave consequences of Germans setting foot on their soil. They should learn a lesson from the fate of small countries in Europe whose independent existence has been wiped out by German troops. On the pretext of helping Iraq, adds the paper, Germany can create a situation fraught with the gravest possibilities for Muslim countries and India.

The "Inquilab" says:—We hope Rashid Ali and his colleagues will act with wisdom and tact and that the British Government will look for a solution of the difficult situation with patience and fortitude.

The star of India (Calcutta) says:—The war is coming nearer the gates of India, and it will be wise to reckon with the formidable nature of German propaganda. There are potentialities of grave import to India in this new development, but on the whole, it throws Hitler's original war programme out of gear and gives more breathing space to England and America to organise for 1942.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Calcutta) says:—The ugly developments in Iraq will naturally be watched with considerable anxiety in India. Iraq would scarcely have ventured to oppose the passage of British troops through that country, if they had not been secretly encouraged by the enemy powers. Even if enemy help should be forthcoming for Iraq, it will be a leap from the frying pan into the fire.

The "Hindustan Times" (Delhi) says:—If the war spreads to Iraq, and Rashid Ali wants it to, only Iran will stand between us and the forces of the Axis. That must bring home to the British Government and to Mr. Amery the importance of doing something to prevent further deterioration of the situation in this country. A disunited and discontented India will not be an asset, but a liability to Britain in the difficulties ahead.

The "Pioneer" (Lucknow) says. —The political and diplomatic implications of the Anglo-Iraq dispute are serious. May be this unfortunate turn of events in a region where limitless oil supplies offer a tempting bait to the aggressive Nazis will prove a blessing in disguise. America, long standing on the brink of war, may now take the final plunge in order to battle at Britain's side for the survival of herself and the last remaining champion of freedom in Europe.—A. P.

ONLY WAY TO RESTORE TURKISH CONFIDENCE

(Continued from page 1)

says "there can be no future for the Arab world under Hitler."

The statement adds: "We believe that it would be in the best interests of Iraq and all other Arab States to maintain traditional good relations with Great Britain and to take steps to adjust all differences by means of direct negotiations with British representatives and the Arab world. The United States is lending full support to the world democracies. Its tremendous resources are bound to ensure the victory of great Britain and other democracies. He urges them not to be misled by temporary Axis victories but to consider the ultimate outcome of the war.—Reuter.

IRAQIS RESUME SHELLING

British Casualties Very Slight

LONDON, May 4.

Throughout yesterday (Saturday) British bombing kept the enemy shelling of the cantonment at Habbaniyah aerodrome intermittent and both landing grounds there are in use, Reuter learned in official quarters in London this morning (Sunday).

After a quiet night on Friday-Saturday Iraqi shelling started again early on Saturday morning from positions on the high ground overlooking the cantonment. British casualties, it is stated here, are very slight.—Reuter.

RASHID ALI MOBILISING HIS ARMY

Revolt Can Be Crushed Soon?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 4.

The latest reports from Iraq say that Rashid Ali, head of the Iraq Government, is mobilising his army. General opinion tends to believe that Rashid Ali has little following in the country and the revolt engineered by Germany could be crushed without delay.

Newspapers unanimously support the Government action and exhort not to use kid-glove methods in dealing with Rashid.

FIFTH COLUMN BUSY

Charge Of Wanton Action Against Iraq

SIMLA, May 4.

Imperial forces now in Iraq are, despite over hostile provocation by Iraq troops, in occupation only of certain points essential to the fulfilment of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty terms, it is learnt here. The action taken by the military clique, which was responsible for the recent "coup d'etat" in Iraq has been without regard to their specific assurances of full adherence to the Treaty and aimed deliberately at nullifying in Axis interests the practical purpose of the Anglo-Iraq understanding.

Owing to a measure of tension in Baghdad immediately following the "coup d'etat" and the subsequent arrival of Imperial forces at Basra, the present Premier readily gave the British Ambassador facilities for the removal of British women and children from Baghdad to safe harbourage in the Royal Air Force station at Habbaniyah. That sanctuary was promptly violated. Iraq forces immediately moved out and surrounded Habbaniyah.

DIPLOMACY FAILS.

Diplomatic representations against this action met with no response, and eventually hostilities broke out which are continuing. In Basrah, where units of the Iraq army have been picketing the city and surrounding area for some time, the General Officer Commanding our forces has taken steps to ensure the security of the troops under his command. This required the occupation of certain key establishment and installations, including the aerodrome and dock areas; on request the Iraq Governor undertook to withdraw Iraqi troops from these points, but then failed to fulfil his promise, despite an extension of the agreed time-limit. Steps were taken to secure the withdrawal of the Iraq troops from this area. The local population, which only a few days ago gave a spontaneous welcome to our troops has since been subjected to arbitrary repression by the Iraqi force, and to an intensive Fifth Column campaign of alarmist rumour of false reports.

The degree to which the motives of the Iraq military run diametrically counter to the original declarations of policy by the present rulers is glaringly illustrated by the fact that Iraq troops occupied without delay and "with evident premeditation" oil installations and key points on the pipeline to Haifa, all of which were already under Iraq control in Iraq territory.—A. P.

BR. AMBASSADOR SEES SARAJOGLU

ANKARA, May 4.

Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador, saw M. Sarajogulu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, to-day, when doubtless following the usual practice the Ambassador informed M. Sarajogulu of all the latest development in Iraq.

The Turks appear to have the fullest understanding and sympathy with Britain's attitude and deplore Rashid Ali's action, which is inspired by the Axis. His appeal for German help has actively lowered his stock here, because if Axis could give him effective help, which is considered as most likely, the result would be a further encirclement of Turkey by the Axis. In un-official Turkish circles, regret is expressed that Britain allowed the matters to go so far and did not act earlier in the face of the strong German agitiation in the Arab states. The leading light in German trouble making in the Near East is believed to be Von Papen himself, who is returning here shortly. With his return the Reich may be expected to redouble its efforts to embarrass the British.—Reuter.

Luncheon To Ex-Regent

CAIRO, May 4.

It is understood that developments in Iraq were given serious consideration at a lunchean given yesterday by Emir Abdullah of Transjordan in honour of Emir Abdul Allah, the ex-Regent of Iraq, his nephew, says a despatch from Amman. Several former Iraqi Ministers and leaders as well as Arab leaders from Palestine and Transjordan also attended the luncheon.—Reuter.

BIGGEST BAG OF NAZI PLANES

LONDON, May 4.

The destruction by fighters of fourteen or sixteen enemy bombers shot down during Saturday night was the Fighter Command's most successful night of the war, states an Air Ministry Bulletin. Further claims for the destruction of others are being investigated.

The highest number of raiders previously brought down in one night was thirteen and of those one was brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire and another by unspecified means. Last night's achievement brings the total down over Britain in the first three nights of May to 21. In addition one was brought down by British fighters over France on Friday night.

Of the 163 brought down in raids on Britain in April, 84 fell to British fighters. Since the war began the Luftwaffe in day and night raids on Britain has now lost 3.327 planes.—Reuter.

MERSEYSIDE ATTACKED

Sixteen Enemy Raiders Brought Down

LONDON, May 3.

There has been some enemy activity to-day (Saturday), mostly near the South-East and South-West coasts, states an Air Ministry 'communique'. No bombs are reported to have been dropped in any area.

ATTACK IN WAVES

The raid on Merseyside was the third on successive nights. Large numbers of enemy planes attacked in waves, the drone of the aero-engines being heard for some hours without a break. At one time flares were dropped. The first high explosive bombs were followed by showers of incendiaries from the later raiders. Many people were trapped within houses demolished or damaged, and casualties were caused in the early part of the raid.

The battle between the raiders and the ground defences was particularly heavy in one part. Thousands of fire-bombs fell in the residential areas of Liverpool, but were quickly dealt with by the fire-watchers.

The total bag is now six Nazi machines, of which four are officially stated to have been shot down by R.A.F. aircraft.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS DROPPED

Four Nazi raiders were brought down during to-night's raid which was mainly concentrated on Merseyside where, in contrast to the procedure in recent raids, the Germans dropped no incendiaries, but only high explosive bombs for some time after the raid started. To-night's bag of four brings the total for the first three nights of May to ten. Raiders were also believed to be over the West Midlands, and an East Coast Town, where bombs demolished or seriously damaged houses and caused several casualties.

16 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

(LATER)

Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed by R. A. F. night fighters on Saturday night, it is learned in London to-day.

BOMBS DROPPED IN BRITAIN

Night bombing and night fighting were both carried out on a large scale during Saturday night and during the early hours of this (Sunday) morning. Bombs were dropped at many points in England, Scotland and Wales and an air ministry "communique" admits that substantial damage was done at South and North East Coast towns, but for the third night in succession Merseyside bore the brunt of the attack.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

The Air Ministry frankly states that the raid on Merseyside was "heavy and sustained. Reports indicate that the number of casualties is likely to be large. Much damage was done." Although considerable damage was caused during the attacks on South and North East Coast towns casualties were not heavy.

Elsewhere in Britain though bombs were dropped at many points the damage was not great, and the number of casualties not large, says the Air Ministry "communique". British night fighters took swift toll of the raiders. Four German bombers were shot down before midnight. Altogether 12 were destroyed during the night. This brings the total of German bombers destroyed over Britain during the first three nights of this month to eighteen.

A. R. ALERT IN LONDON

London had an air raid alert on Saturday night, the first for several days. Later, gun-fire was heard in the London area.—Reuter.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and party left for Mysore on Sunday morning. Her Highness is on her way to Ootacamund.

R. A. F. Records Hits On Enemy Destroyers

Attack On Axis Convoy In Mediterranean

CAIRO, May 4.

R.A.F. Communique reports R.A.F. bombers on May 2 attacked a convoy of enemy merchant-ships escorted by destroyers in the Mediterranean.

Direct hits were made on the destroyers and three merchant-ships of 12,000, 8,000 and 4,000 tons respectively.

Vigorous action by R. A. F. in Iraq, Libya, the Mediterranean and Abyssinia is reported in the 'communique.'

In Iraq

British bombers, it says, heavily attacked petrol-dumps and magazines at Moreat, Rafkhid, Iraqi aerodrome outside Bagdad obtaining many direct hits and demolishing military buildings. Bombs were also seen to overturn and damage aircraft on the ground. During this operation British bombers also shot down Iraqi aircraft and severely damaged others.

The shelling of Habbasiya aerodrome by Iraqi guns was resumed to-day morning causing some casualties to non-combatants. In reply British aircraft bombed and machine-gunned hostile mechanised troops and transport with the result the shelling was reduced.

In Libya

R. A. F. bombers continued to harass the enemy in Cyrenaica throughout Saturday and previous night. The aerodrome at Benina was heavily attacked at night and two Junkers troop-carriers were destroyed by bombs and machine-gun fire and many others severely damaged. The aerodrome was again severely bombed during daylight on Saturday and many other Junkers troop-carriers were damaged.

In Benghazi a large fire and violent explosions were caused on military objectives.

In Abyssinia

R. A. F. again gave continuous and powerful air support to successful operations of British ground forces in Amba Alaghi and Fraga Pass areas in Abyssinia. Great destruction was caused to enemy fortifications motor-transport and supplies by bombs and machine-gun attacks. Heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy troops.

From all the foregoing operations, adds the 'communique', all our aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Menzies Exposes Nazi "New Order"

Australian Premier's Tribute To British Women's Bold Stand

LONDON, May 4.

"If someone asked me to say quickly what my outstanding impression of Britain to-day is," said Mr. Menzies in a broadcast, "I would think of many things—Mr. Winston Churchill, the resolute and supremely eloquent embodiment of the British fighting spirit, the splendid boys in blue of the R.A.F., the factories, surrounded in some cases by the work peoples' shattered homes, roaring out their busy answer to the enemy—but above all of Britain's women. Is it possible that not long ago we thought of them as the weaker sex in the passive role of 'men must work and women must weep.' But what do we find now? Women conducting a vast war organisation with conspicuous success and also achieving amazing marvels in war workshops. It marks the beginning of a new era, which will usher in enormous social and other changes, about which we can only speculate. From the Queen, whose cheerful brave smile has brought comfort to thousands of people in the wrecked homes, down to the humblest women of the East End, the breed runs. The next generation in Britain may have mothers who have forgotten how to swoon in most times of crisis, who no longer cling to man as ivy to a wall, who commit the immodesty of wearing those hideous garments, which have long been man's gloom: glory and prerogative, who find no inconsistency between lipstick on their face and axle grease on their hand, but they will be mothers of men."

BREEDER OF HATE

Mr. Menzies remarked that the enemy had abandoned the old chivalries, which gave certain decency and dignity to a battle. He had done his best to breed hate in the hearts of millions of British people who entered the war without hate. He said the present war was not fought with soldier against soldier but with bomb and mine against women, old men and children. He said the enemy had reincarnated the worst barbarism of the past and had with quickening hypocrisy, sought to glorify it as a "new order" for which the world had waited.

Mr. Menzies begged the Britons to cast from their minds any idea that the death of Hitler would change all that and that the German people themselves do not stand for Hitler's ideas and methods. "Our task is not to overthrow one man but to scourge out of the German nation the foul spirit which has possessed them for generations. The battle for civilisation is on."—Reuter.

GANDHI-SAPRU CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 3)

day. Anyhow I am better. It was a great pleasure to meet you and to have had an opportunity of talking to you. I have been thinking a great deal about the matters about which I talked to you. There is one idea which I am putting before you and I should like to know your reaction. I should take no step to give effect to that idea unless it appealed to you—it is this. Supposing some of us, who are meeting in Bombay on the 13th of March, decide to invite you and Mr. Jinnah and just a few other leaders at a conference to be held later on some suitable date and at a convenient place to talk over matters of difference, how will you view it? If you approve of it I can then go, if necessary to Jinnah and discuss the matter with him and try to get his agreement. This avoids your writing to him or taking the initiative in the matter. If this attempt fails it will be one more failure and will not make the position worse. Our conscience will be clear that we have done the best that we could to bring about a reconciliation and it will be abundantly plain to every one in the world that you have held out the hand of fellowship. This is only a tentative suggestion. Please do not think that I am committed to it or I shall act on it necessarily. I should like you to tell me what you think of it. The responsibility will not be yours at all. It will be that of others.

Hoping you are well and had a comfortable journey back and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
(sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

Time Not Yet, Says Mahatma

From Gandhiji,
SEVAGRAM, WARDHA
7-3-41.

DEAR SIR TEJ BAHADUR,

I hope you have kept free of fever. If you propose to invite (Quaid-e-Azam) and me, I shall of course represent myself.

But I would urge you to think fifty times before issuing these invitations. Failure would be bad. And what I fear is that the time for communal settlement has not come.

But you need not mind my caution, if you keel otherwise,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

From Sapru,
19, Albert Road,
ALLAHABAD,
10th March, 1941.

MY DEAR MAHATMAJI,

Many thanks for your letter of the 7th instant. I returned this morning from Calcutta and am leaving day after to-morrow for Bombay. You may be sure that I am in no hurry to invite you and Mr. Jinnah to a Conference and shall never do so without first consulting you. Until day before yesterday I had fever in Calcutta but since yesterday I have been free: I trust you are well.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

MAIL LORRY LOOTED

BANNU, May 4.

A Datta Khel mail lorry was held up to-day near Khan Kamar by Mada Khel and Khadar Khel Wazirs. Mail bags are reported to have been looted and completely burnt.

SERAI BURNT DOWN

One resident of Seraj, Datta Khel, in North Waziristan was killed, when a Serai was burnt down by Mada Khel Wazirs.—United Press.

Karachi's Mayor

KARACHI, May 4.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar, M.L.A. (Muslim League), is expected to be unanimously elected as Mayor of Karachi on May 6, Khan Bahadur Gabole, another candidate, having unexpectedly announced his withdrawal from the contest. According to rotation system this year the Mayor of Karachi is to be a Muslim.

The Municipal Muslim Party elected Mr. Yusuf Haroon as the leader of the Party.—United Press.

Police Searches And Arrests In Calcutta

Externment Order Served On Congress Worker

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Mr. Arun Chandra Guha, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested this morning under Section 129 A of the Defence of India Rules at the office of the B. P. C. C. in Circular Road.

Mr. Mahendra Chowdhury, a prominent Congress worker of Chittagong, was also arrested here to-day.

The offices of the English weekly, "Forward" and the Bengali monthly "Mandira", which were lodged in the same building as the B. P. C. C., were also searched.

An externment order under the Defence of India Rules was served to-day on Mr. Tarak Das Banerjee, Acting General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (suspended), directing him to leave Calcutta within forty-eight hours and to reside in Jessore.—A. P.

THIRD BATCH OF SATYAGRAHIS

Mahatma Sanctions 200 Out Of 1,000 Names

POONA, May 4.

"Mahatma Gandhi has sanctioned the names of only 200 'Satyagrhis' out of the third batch of 1,000 from Maharashtra," says Mr. D. K. Gosavi, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress. He explains that Gandhiji has postponed sanction in the case of these remaining 800 'Satyagrahis' as the information supplied about their spinning qualification was vague and incomplete.—United Press.

12 Arrested Under Defence Of India Rules

DACCA, May 4.

About a dozen persons, including Mr. Kedareswar Sen Gupta, a former state prisoner, Mr. Nalini Kanta Ghose, Second Dictator, Council of Action, Dacca District Congress, and five internees were arrested here, this morning, under the Defence of India rules.—A. P.

JAMMU.—The Kashmir War Aid Committee has forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy two cheques for Rs. 30,000- for the purchase of armoured carriers, besides sending large consignments of articles overseas and a consignment of hospital equipment to the Red Cross Depot at Lahore for use in any theatre of War overseas.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

We were three of us, walking on the Juhu sands, when one of my two friends asked me if I had seen the "Pop" story in Saturday's "Times of India". I hadn't. So he went on to tell me about it. It seems Pop was put up before his Colonel, who rebuked him for being drunk. Pop replied that he was not drunk, but only intoxicated. So the Colonel said: "I wont give you seven days, but I'll give you a week." Roughly that was the story.

* * * *

Now I know that a man gets most annoyed when he tells what he thinks is a good joke and you don't get it. So I pretended there was no point in the story at all. Drunk and intoxicated meant the same, and seven days was a week anyway. So where was the joke, I asked. My friend got rattled and told me the story all over again. I still pretended I was dumb. At this stage my other friend intervened. He is the well known Foreign Gentleman from—. He said it was "ridicule" I did not get it when it was so simple and so "goot".

* * * *

So I challenged him that he hadn't understood it anyway. This was the end, for in his top class dialect he said: "Ah Zo! I explain to you. Pop maka de nuance, so the Colonel maka de smart". And that was worth it.

RIOTING IN BIHAR SHAREEF

20 Dead And 75 Injured

PATNA, May 4.

Twenty dead and seventy-five injured is the casualty report from Bihar Shareef and neighbouring villages, according to official sources. This covers only reports received till last night.

Assaults occurred in some villages again yesterday. On Friday twelve persons, including six women, are reported to have been killed. This news is not officially confirmed here.

The total number of persons arrested so far is estimated at about 300.

Mr. R. E. Fussell, Adviser to the Governor, has reached Bihar Shareef, where the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Patna Division, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Patna District, are also present.

Efforts by both Hindus and Mussalmans of Bihar-Shareef to restore normal conditions are continuing.

The newly formed Patna District Peace Committee has also issued an appeal for volunteers to proceed to the riot-stricken villages for relief and peace work. The Committee has also issued an appeal warning people against alarmist and provocative reports. —A. P.

BIHAR RIOT CASUALTIES

RANCHI, May 4.

The number of dead in the communal rioting in Biharsharif and neighbouring village uptil yesterday evening is twenty-one, according to official information available here. The exact number of injured is not yet known.

The situation in Biharsharif continues to be under control. Mr. R. C. Russel, Adviser to the Governor of Bihar, who has gone there to study the situation, is expected to return to-day.—A. P.

MORE STABBING CASES IN DACCA

DACCA, May 4.

Three cases of stabbings were reported this morning from different quarters of the city.

One person was stabbed on the Northbrook Hall Road, another at Ekrampur, while a third was injured at Paltan. the victim of Friday night's incident at Azimpura died in hospital last night.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy returned to Dacca, this morning, after inspecting the relief operations at Narsingdi. Mr. Bose intends to leave for Calcutta to-day.—A. P.

KARACHI.—Sind and Baluchistan have been declared to be in the riot tariff apprehensive period by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association who have doubled their rates for a month. This is a sequel to the outbreak of riots in certain parts of India recently and fears of communal trouble spreading to Sind entertained by the Association.

Jinnah Goes All Out

Tirade From Nandi Hills Against All Parties

BANGALORE, May 4.

In a lengthy statement issued to the press to-day from Nandi Hills, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, observes that there is ample information before him to show that the Bombay Conference was engineered by agents of the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha leaders and that also well-known and prominent Congress leaders remained in the background and that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru consciously or unconsciously let his name be associated with this move. It was a manoeuvre and contrivance engineered by a small coterie of men who were anxious to stage it expressly before the India debate which was announced to take place in Parliament after the Easter recess.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah says that the very nature and character of the proposals put forward by the conference clearly indicates that they were made merely to meet the demand of Gandhi, the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha in total disregard of the opposition of the Muslims. In fact, they met the Congress Poona demands for a National Government in effect at the centre, and its acceptance by the British Government would have automatically torpedoed the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan. Therefore, the object of the Conference was, and its resolutions were, intended to make the way smooth for the Congress and enable Gandhi to give up Satyagraha and return to normal politics with credit, substantial gain and victory over all the others. Further, the meeting of the Conference and its proposals synchronised with the bold lead given by the 'Hindu' of Madras, an out and out Congress paper, urging upon Gandhi to give up Satyagraha. The conference and its resolutions were received with the deepest sympathies by the Congress press generally.

In conclusion, Mr. Jinnah characterises the statement by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Conference as a "crooked tortuous statement and in certain parts perversion of truth". The whole burden of the song in this statement was directed against Mr. Jinnah as the King Charles "head". "The statement issued by the Bombay Conference is a worthless document intended purely for the purpose of propaganda to mislead the ignorant and credulous people in India and abroad."—A. P.

U. P. LEAGUE ON INDIAN DEADLOCK

LUCKNOW, May 4.

Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan and Mr. S. M. Rizwan-Ullah were re-elected President and General Secretary respectively of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League at a meeting of the Council of the Provincial League held to-day. Other office-bearers were also elected.

In the course of a lengthy resolution the meeting referred to the statement of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons and expressed dissatisfaction with it and a feeling of shock at the statement of Mahatma Gandhi thereon. The meeting read with concern and dissatisfaction the statement of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Non-Party Leaders' Conference and observed that it was time that Moderate elements in India, "instead of knocking at the doors of Mr. Amery resolve the deadlock and pave the way for a brighter and lasting future for the country by bringing a settlement between Hindus and Muslims of India."—United Press.

All Parties Criticised

LUCKNOW, May 4.

Disapproval alike of Mr. Amery's recent utterances on the League's demand for Pakistan, Mr. Gandhi's statement thereon, and of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Conference is understood to have been voiced at today's meeting of the Council of the Provincial Muslim League, under the Presidentship of Nawab Ismailkhan.

Choudhury Khalikubbman, it is further learnt, moving a resolution on the above lines, suggested that the Bombay Conference leaders should instead of recriminating against Mr. Amery and the Government, try to evolve a lasting formula for communal settlement.

The resolution is not expected to be made available to the press but will be referred to the All-India Muslim League.

Nawab Ismailkhan was re-elected President for the ensuing year and Mr. Rizawanullah, General Secretary.—A. P.

Democracy For India

Campaign Of Enlightenment Started In Lancashire

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail.)

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Indian National Movement in its struggle for social justice and national liberation, affirming that British democratic opinion was on trial while Nehru, Azad, and 4,000 of India's trusted leaders were in prison, and supporting a campaign of enlightenment in Lancashire was passed unanimously at a meeting held in the Co-operative Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, March 1, and organised by the local branch of the India League.

The meeting over which Dr. E. Vipont Brown, presided, was addressed by Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. Olaf Stapledon, and others, and opened a Lancashire campaign for democracy for India. It was announced that a Lancashire conference on this subject would be held in May.

Mr. Krishna Menon, who began his address by saying that even in Mr. Gandhi's doctrine there was a limit to non-violence, said the main problem of India was hunger, and the position of the Indian National Movement was that India could not feed the British Empire and her own people at the same time. So she had made the choice that it was better to feed her own people. Between independence, peace, social justice and decency for India and the Imperial system there could be no compromise. That system could not be mended; it could only be ended.

* * * *

Mr. Olaf Stapledon, giving the point of view of a "plain Englishmen" who had never been to India, said that, although many English people had done fine work in India as individuals, the regime as a whole was "simply a mistake". He referred to the effect of German propaganda on England's attitude to India. If, he continued. Britain intended to save herself from being crushed she must make up her mind that she were fighting for an idea and manifestly put it in practice, and the first thing to do was to deal with India, because it was the most obvious and crying need. The only thing possible was for the British people to make such a fuss—now, in the middle of the war—that, at last, the Government would change its policy about India. Then the world would think Britain was fighting for democracy and she should not be smashed. If it did not happen, he did not see why anybody should ever trust her or help her, and he did not see how Britain could possibly fight the whole of Europe. India seemed to be crux of the whole thing.

Other speakers included Dr. M. R. Soni, chairman of the Manchester India Association, who said the news of what was going on in India was severely censored in this country. By Britain's undemocratic policy Britain had missed the opportunity of having 1,000 divisions at her command. Alderman William Plant, a former Mayor of Sale, and Alderman R. Bland, secretary of the Nelson Weavers' Association, also spoke.

* * * *

Miss F. L. Josephy, president of the Young Liberals' Association and a member of the National Council of Federal Union, speaking in Manchester on Saturday (March 1), said she did not believe Britain could win this war without a combination of invasion and revolt in the countries which the Nazis have overrun. Millions of people in those countries would sell their souls to be fighting with Britain. As the last free democracy in Europe Britain had got to organise the revolt, and since revolt against the Gestapo was no Sunday school picnic Britain had to give the peoples something worth revolting for.

Miss Josephy had criticised the broadcast by Commander Southby which had been the latest important expression of the view that the nation's sole job is to win the war and that, as Miss Josephy put it, any thinking about more ultimate matters was a dissipation of energy. Britain's job was not only to win the war, Miss Josephy argued, but also to win the peace. She lost the last peace mainly because, apart from stupid treatment of democratic Germany," the League of Nations was such that it was possible for nations to contract out of their international obligations.

By winning the war Miss Josephy did not mean, she said, some kind of compromise at the end. She meant getting rid completely of Hitlerism and all that it meant. She saw something to revolt for in Federal Union because it offered peace, freedom and security.

* * * *

The League of Nations did not fail: what happened was that the Governments of which it consisted did not work it. Federal Union, she explained, would elect from the people a Government which would have sovereignty over armaments and defence, currency and communications. Within their own territories the national Governments would remain, and they could determine for themselves whether, for instaance, their economy should be Socialist or not.

One of the great difficulties was to know that German Government could be put in place of Hitler. There might be a possibility of forming a Government from the democratic Germans now in Britain, but that had been made difficult by our treatment of the refugees. It might be necessary to occupy Germany till a democratic Government could be firmly established.

Mrs. J. R. Scott, who presided, asked at the close how Mr. Churchill was to be persuaded to make the policy Miss Josephy had advocated the British policy in the war. Miss Josephy replied that she could only say they must make it public opinion.

Earlier Mrs. Scott said she believed that Federal Union could have prevented the war. If those countries that thought they could stand alone had got together they would have stopped Germany. The war was going to hasten the idea. Mrs. Scott thought that when the armistice came there should be possibly a year to allow feeling to die down before Federal Union was got going.

JAGIRDAR SHOT DEAD: SUSPECT ARRESTED

KARACHI, May 3.

Mr. Mohamedkhan Jamali, a prominent Jagirdar of Hyderabad, Sind, is reported to have been shot dead at his residence in Badin, last night. The police have arrested the person and seized a rifle from his possession.—A. P.

Twenty-seven villages had been abandoned and 3,067 buildings had collapsed due to waterlogging of Rohri Canal in Khairpur State which, in addition, caused damage to state property to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs upto 31st July 1939.

POLSON'S PACKET BUTTER

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We purchase pure milk and cream at the sources of supply and check on the spot by scientific tests. Many other butter makers are obliged to convey cream to city dairies over long distances, involving as long as 3 days' delay before churning. Apart from obviously stale cream, they risk receiving cream which may be adulterated where no system of scientific tests are possible.

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CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

AVAILABLE FOR 60 DAYS FROM BOMBAY & 30 DAYS FROM SURAT, BARODA AJMER & JAIPUR ARE ISSUED TO

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BB AND CI

MUTT AND JEFF—At Least. You Don't Cut Your Fingers If There Is No Pencil Left. By BUD FISHER

HM- I WONDER WHAT THAT IS? I NEVER SAW IT BEFORE!
YOU SAY THAT THING IN THE OTHER ROOM IS A PENCIL SHARPENER? HOW DOES IT WORK?
SIMPLE! JUST PUSH THE PENCIL IN THE HOLE AND KEEP TURNING THE LITTLE HANDLE!
I'D LIKE TO TRY IT! GOT ANY PENCILS TO SHARPEN?
YEH! HERE'S A COUPLE OF GOOD PENCILS! I PAID A DIME A PIECE FOR 'EM!
LATER
JEFF, HOW ABOUT THOSE PENCILS I GAVE YOU TO SHARPEN?
I PUSHED 'EM IN THE MACHINE BUT THEY DIDN'T COME OUT YET!
?!!

Hindu Law Reform

(Continued from page 6)

the second alternative, namely the centre should legislate (with respect to property other than agricultural land) at once and bring the law into force throughout British India, leaving to the Provinces to do whatever they think fit with respect to agricultural land.

So long as the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, stands on the Statute-Book and has not been repealed, it would not be possible to avoid the difference in rules of succession in regard to agricultural land and property other than agricultural land. The Association therefore has no objection to the extension of the applicability of the said Act to some more heirs by an immediate amendment thereof. The argument that the alteration would only be partial would not justify delay in having legislation on the proper lines. The women have suffered long on account of the disabilities imposed on them by Hindu Law and it would not be just and proper to prolong their suffering any longer. Even if the proposed legislation, on account of the constitutional difficulty gives them only a partial relief, their situation would be much improved. Moreover the Association feels that if the Centre were to place on the Statute-Book amended legislation with respect to property other than agricultural land, and brings the same into force immediately, that fact alone would exercise a great moral pressure on the Province and influence them to undertake at an early date the necessary legislation with respect to agricultural land.

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The relevant portions of the Government of India Act relating to the powers of the Legislatures are as follows:—

Seventh Schedule: List No. I: Federal Legislative List.

56—Duties in respect of Succession to Property other than agricultural land.

List No. II: Provincial Legislative List.

No. 20—Agriculture, including agricultural education and research. No. 21—Land, that is to say, right in or over land, land tenures x x x transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; x x x No. 43—Duties in respect of Succession to agricultural land.

List No. III.—Concurrent Legislative List.

No. 7—Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

The points relating to the powers of the Central Legislature have been referred for opinion to the Federal Court and would be determined at an early date. Though Succession to other than agricultural land is not specifically mentioned in the Federal List No. I there appears to be difficulty in the way of Federal Legislation in respect of agricultural land. There is an express provision as regards Succession to non-agricultural land in the concurrent list.

QUESTION 2.

The idea underlying this question seems to be the resentment at the preference given to a widow of a predeceased son over a daughter who is a near blood relation of the propositus. It is therefore necessary to examine the position of a widow of a predeceased son more carefully.

Prior to the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, the widow of a predeceased son was entitled only to maintenance out of the joint family property and then too the maximum amount allowable to her on that account could not exceed the amount of the income of the share that her husband would have been entitled to if he were alive. There was a case in the Province of Bombay where on that basis a widow of a predeceased son had been awarded maintenance at the rate of annas eight per year. If there is no joint family property, her condition would be still more pitiable and she would have to live on the mercy of the other members of her husband's family. Justice therefore was for the first time done to her when she was recognised as an heir by the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act. The said Act assigns to her the same place as her husband would have occupied if he had been alive. This is perfectly justified when we bear in mind the words of Brihaspati, namely "In the Vedas and in the Smritis, as well as in actual practice a wife is declared by the wise to be half the body of her husband, equally sharing the fruit of pure and impure acts." According to Jaimini also the wife is a co-owner with her husband and there is no reason to believe that this right as a co-owner comes to an end by the death of her husband. The share which, under the provisions of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, is obtained by the widow of a predeceased son, is therefore in virtue of the co-ownership which she acquired from the moment of her marriage.

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There would have been some ground for complaint if this doctrine of co-ownership had been carried to its logical conclusion and the widow of a predeceased son had been given an absolute estate. The provisions of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, however, give her only a life interest and consequently on her death the property would go to the heirs of her father-in-law, that is to say, in the given case to the daughters. Holding this view the Association had expressed its opinion against the Bill to amend the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act that was sponsored by Mr. A. C. Datta. A copy of the opinion of the Association on Mr. A. C. Datta's Bill is sent herewith. (Appendix A)

Moreover it is in very rare cases that the property to be inherited is considerable in extent. In the middle class families, where the property is not big enough, if the widow of a predeceased son were to be required to inherit the property along with the daughters of her father-in-law, the share that would come to her would be so small as to be not sufficient even to maintain herself. In that case there would be no improvement in the position that she occupied originally.

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The case of an unmarried daughter would however require some consideration. It is the unmarried girls that have necessarily to depend on their father and after his death on their brothers both for their maintenance and marriage. These daughters who are already married go into a different family and can depend on their husbands and their property for their maintenance. Such cannot however be the position of an unmarried daughter and as a result of the proverbially far from cordial relations that generally subsist between the daughter and her brother's wife, her condition deserved a more sympathetic consideration. In this connection it would be relevant to refer to what the eminent Hindu lawyer G. C. Sarkar, says about the unmarried daughter's right. He observes:

"Similarly an unmarried daughter acquires an imperfect right in the father's property by virtue of which she enjoys the same and is maintained out of it until marriage and also entitled to a quarter share if a partition takes place before her marriage, that is to say, when she continues as a member of the family"

It would therefore be reasonable to allow an unmarried daughter a quarter share in the property of her father while the rest would go to the widow of a predeceased son. Though the Association is of opinion that the ultimate goal should be an equal share for sons and daughters, whether married or unmarried, the Association feels that at the initial stage, especially when the law relating to succession to "Stridhan" is left untouched, the Hindu Society would not be prepared for such a radical change, and therefore the Association would for the present support a one-fourth share for an unmarried daughter. It must however be understood that when the unmarried daughter takes such a share, there would be no further change on the rest of the property for her maintenance or marriage expenses. In the case of the daughters who are already married, amount spent on that account has already gone completely out of the family property and it would therefore be necessary to provide that the share so given to the unmarried daughter would be her absolute property and would not revert to the family.

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Sub-question (a): For the reasons given above, the Association would like to maintain the difference between an unmarried and a married daughter. The Association would however like to make it clear that it is not in favour of extending the application of that distinction any further than the case mentioned above. The Association is not in favour of the continuance of the distinction at present made between a daughter who is poor and a daughter who is rich. All should be treated alike.

Sub-question (b): This exclusion had its origin in the doctrine of spiritual benefit that could be conferred upon the father through the male issue. It has now lost all its significance inasmuch as it is open to such a daughter to remarry which was not possible for her when originally this exclusion was brought in. The Association is of the opinion that the rule governing inheritance should be the propinquity and not the spiritual benefit to be conferred by the persons inheriting. The Association is therefore in favour of the removal of this disqualification.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO QUESTION 2

(1) Mother:—In the given case the mother, in the absence of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, would have succeeded to the estate as she is one of the compact series of heirs and the widow of a predeceased son would have been entitled to claim maintenance out of the property in the hands of the mother. Thus the provisions of the Act by introducing the widow of a predeceased son and placing her in the same position as her husband have deprived the mother of the interest she would have otherwise secured. It would therefore be necessary to give a one-fourth share to the mother along with the widow of predeceased son.

(2) Father's mother: What is said above about mother would equally apply in the case of the grand-mother.

(3) Sister:—The case of a sister however stands on a different footing. By her marriage, she would acquire rights in the family of her husband and consequently does not necessarily need immediate provision.

If the Committee is of the opinion that no share should be given to (1) mother and (2) father's mother, then sufficient provision should be made giving the Court the power to provide for maintenance to the two ladies mentioned above.

QUESTION 3.

It is not clear from the question whether the daughter referred to therein is a married one or an unmarried one. That would make a great deal of difference in the answer to the question. Really speaking the position of a married daughter is not so hard as that of an unmarried one and does not require immediate relief. At the time of her marriage and even afterwards she is often the recipient of occasional presents. On her marriage, she ceases to be a member of her father's family and becomes a member of her husband's family. In that family she becomes a co-owner with her husband and as such under the provisions of the Act she would be succeeding to a share in the property of that family. Moreover, however, pernicious and immoral the practice of taking a dowry may be, it still persists even among the educated classes. Consequently if a married daughter is excluded from succession in the given case it would not lead to a great hardship. Further the widow of the deceased and the widow of a predeceased son have to depend solely on the property of the family of the deceased for their ordinary comforts and maintenance. It would not be doing justice to these widows if their share were to be reduced by bringing in the daughter (a married one) to share along with them. Moreover both these widows would, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, get only a limited interest known as a Hindu Women's estate and consequently on the termination of that interest the property would go to the daughters. According to the Bombay School of Mitakshara Law, the daughter would get the property absolutely and if the same doctrine were extended to the other schools of Mitakshara Law, it would meet the ends of justice.

The case of an unmarried daughter has been already considered in answering question 2 and need not be restated here.

★

The Association would like to mention here that it has always favoured the view that the ultimate goal should be that a daughter, whether married or unmarried, should get a share in her father's estate. From the questionnaire however it does not appear that a wholesale revision of the Hindu Law of Succession is within the contemplation of the Committee or the Government. When a thorough enquiry into the Hindu Law of Succession and other allied subjects is undertaken the Association would press for the ultimate goal.

Sub-question (a): The answer to this question is contained in what is stated above in replying to question 3. Inasmuch as it is not proposed to give a share to the daughter (a married one) the question whether the married daughter should take equally with the widow, would not arise. Further as has been stated above the married daughter, if any, is to take absolutely on the termination of the life estate of the widow, and it is not considered advisable to reduce the share of the widow who is to take a life estate. The unmarried daughter should take a 1/4th share as stated above.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO QUESTION 3

(1) In this case the mother has not been a loser at all as a consequence of the Act. She would have been entitled to maintenance out of the estate in the hands of the widow. She need not under these circumstances be given any share in the case stated. Provision could be made for her maintenance.

(2) What is stated above about mother would equally apply to the case of a grand-mother.

QUESTION 4

Here again the question does not make it clear whether the daughter referred to is a married one or an unmarried one. If it be the latter provision for her has been suggested in the answer to question 2. If it be a married daughter, her position has been considered in the answer to question 3. The result is no doubt unfortunate but care must first be taken to give redress to those who deserve it most and that too urgently.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PRAVESHIKA EXAM.

The All-India Examination in Bengali is conducted by Prabashi Bengali Literary Association. The 'Praveshika Examination' in Bengali for 1941 will be held from September 8, 1941 to September 11 1941. The last date for receiving applications for permission to appear at the Examination has been changed from April 30, 1941 to May 31, 1941. Intending candidates are requested to apply as early as possible with Rs. -/13/ postage stamps to the Registrar, Prabashi Banga Sahitya Samme an 45, Allenganj, Allahabad, for prospectus and application forms.

A U. P. Government Press Note discredits certain press reports which alleged that some Congressmen of Uiswa in Gorakhpur District were beaten with shoes when they offered Satyagraha.

U. P. Govt.'s Version

Conditions In Fatehgarh Central Prison

NAINITAL, May 4.

A Press note issued by the U. P. Government says:—

"Prominence has recently been given in certain papers to a report emanating from the Fatehgarh Central Prison to the effect that there was a shortage of water and that flour mixed with dust and sand was causing general deterioration in the health of prisoners. The report also stated that the fruits supplied to the prisoners were stale and rotten. A cover containing a report to that effect, which was smuggled out of the prison, also contained a letter from a prisoner to his daughter from which the following is an extract:—

"Cooking arrangement is very nice. Milk or 'halva' or 'dalia' is supplied in the morning. Meal is served at 12 noon. Fruits are given at 2 p. m. and then meal at 7 p. m. Half a seer milk is distributed in the night ..... I have given you these details in order to allay your anxiety."

"Comment is needless", adds the Press Note.—A. P.

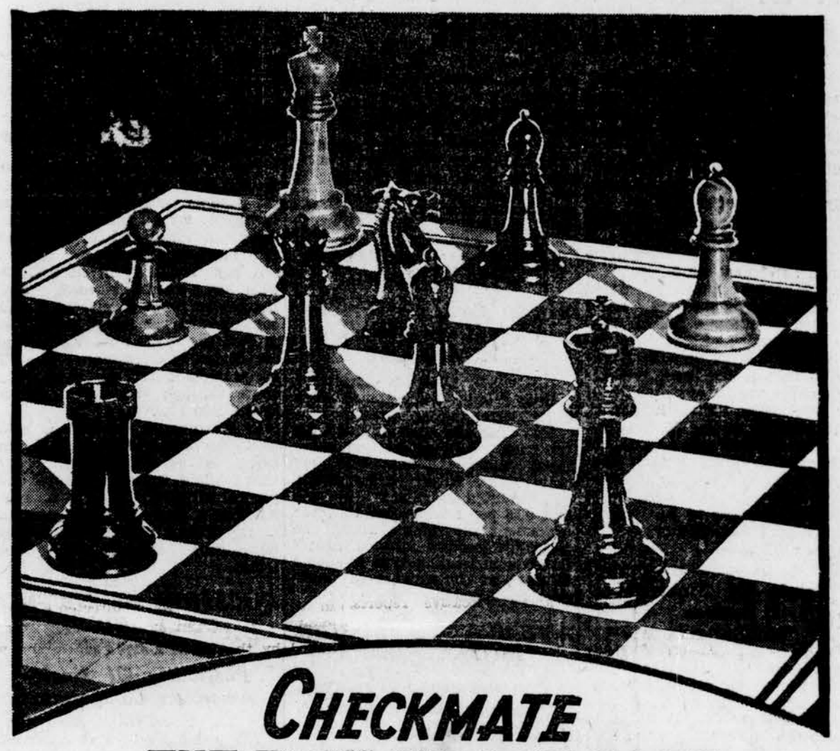
MODEL MILLS STRIKE DEVELOPMENT

NAGPUR, May 3.

The management of the Model Mills have put a notice this afternoon pointing out the decision of the Board of Directors of the Mill in January last assuring the workmen that, should they (the Board) find that the business improved by the end of June and they were enabled to declare a dividend after providing for depreciation, they would recommend the grant of dearness allowance in accordance with the recommendations of the Mahalonobis Committee with retrospective effect.

The management further announce that since workmen have ceased to work without just cause they have no alternative but to close the Mills indefinitely until workmen turn out in sufficiently large numbers and notify their willingness to resume work.

The Empress Mills is likely also to declare a lock-out.—United Press.



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U. S. Aid For Britain

Over 33 p. c. Jump In March

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The United States aid for the British Empire has jumped up over 33 per cent in March, according to the first report of Arms shipments, since the enactment of the Lease and Lend Act.

The shipments in March were of a total value of 49,196,000 dollars, compared with February shipments valued at 31,415,000 dollars. The materials sent to Britain included warplanes worth 21,715,000 dollars and aero-engines worth 12 000 dollars.—Reuter.

U. S. Ships Reach Suez With War Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Reports that United States ships reached Suez with war supplies were stated in Maritime circles here to-day (Saturday) to be "quite possible true." Freighters are known to have left America early in April with supplies for Greece and Yugoslavia, following President Roosevelt's action in excluding the Red Sea from areas banned as combat zones.

Authoritative quarters stated that these shipments were never cancelled despite the fall of these two countries.

The Red Army on May Day showed that it can meet victoriously any army in any theatre of war whatsoever, writes the "Pravda", according to the Moscow Radio. The military parade was a demonstration of its fighting power and invulnerable technique. No enemy aeroplane will dare challenge the defences of our anti-aircraft batteries.—Reuter.

Willkie Stresses Urgency: "Rate Of Sinkings Is Serious"

WASHINGTON, May 3.

"We have got to get the goods ourselves to Britain and the Administration's sea patrol is inadequate", says Mr. Wendell Willkie, in a press statement. "The rate of sinkings is so serious that we should protect our cargoes of food and arms to England." If he were the President he would have service experts advise him on the best methods of protecting shipments. "I am absolutely in favour of delivering the goods whether by convoy, aeroplane accompaniment or any other method deemed the best."

Discussing public reaction to his recent article suggesting "to give Britain ships till it hurts," Mr. Willkie said that he found the people confused, searching earnestly and hoping that the Administration will give them information and leadership. People walking in the dark are unable to find a direction in which to go until they are given the facts.

Referring to the recent incident between Mr. Roosevelt and Col. Lindbergh he added that he was certain that they could convince all Americans that their foreign policy was right and wise if they kept the channels of public discussion free and unclogged with the bitterness of personal recrimination.

It is authoritatively reported that Mr. Willkie has sent a message to Mr. Roosevelt offering to support him in any move, to ensure the delivery of goods to Britain.—Reuter.

AMERICAN BUSINESS-MEN'S OPINION

84 Per Cent. For Preventing Hitler Victory At Any Cost

LONDON April 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" New York Correspondent writes:

The "Fortune" poll among the top men in business management indicates that 84.1 per cent think a Hitler victory should be prevented at almost any cost and 90.6 per cent believe that the armament programme must be pressed vigorously forward, nearly half recommending that it should be done at the expense of "business as usual."

AMERICA TO EUROPE IN TEN HOURS

Pan-American Airways Building Giant Land Planes

LONDON, April 29.

Pan American Airways are building nine giant land planes capable of flying to Europe in ten hours, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of April 28, quoted by the 'Daily Telegraph's New York Correspondent.

UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY PATROL

Now Consists Over 200 Vessels

LONDON, April 29.

The "Daily Mail's" New York Correspondent cabled on April 27:

American destroyers, submarine chasers, mine-sweepers and other naval craft were gathered in great numbers along the Atlantic coast yesterday following President Roosevelt's announcement that the neutrality patrol was being extended as far as the defence of the western hemisphere needed.

Informed circles said that the neutrality patrol had been increased from 125 vessels six months ago to at least 200 now.

Long-range aeroplanes are operating with the neutrality patrol and the navy has acquired the huge Floyd Bennet field as the New York base.

The United States is going full speed ahead to ensure the quickest possible transport of supplies to Egypt. At all necessary points American naval patrols will be very much in evidence.

A high authority in close touch with Mr. Roosevelt said: "Mr. Roosevelt's plans involve increased concentration of naval units to protect the sealane from the United States to Greenland and even up to Iceland and to protect the route through the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea."

In Washington the view is held that the American Navy will in future act as "eyes" in the Atlantic while British warships and planes will be available in a specified zone ready and concentrated in far greater numbers to pounce on raiders wherever they are found.

QUESTION OF UNIFIED COMMAND IN ATLANTIC

Possibility Of Anglo-American Co-operation

LONDON, April 29.

The possibility of a co-ordinated Anglo-American command in the Atlantic is already being discussed by the public and the press.

The "New York Times" of April 28 suggests a Czar who will direct all the Western Atlantic operations of naval, air and merchant shipping units, while the Washington Correspondent of a British News Agency states that the American and British Navies are already co-operating under a patrol plan first mentioned by the President on April 26.

The "News Chronicle's" New York Correspondent writes: It is reported that the question of a unified command which would enable information on the whereabouts of submarines and raiders picked up by American warships to be handled by a central authority which could both warn merchant ships and advise the British forces with a minimum delay is now being discussed by the Canadians.

HUNGARO-TURKISH TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, May 3.

A Hungaro-Turkish trade and monetary agreement has been concluded, according to the Swiss radio. The Agreement which will come into force on June 1st is expected to lead to a considerable extension of trade between the two countries, said the announcer.—Reuter.

ST. JOHN PHILBY RELEASED AFTER DETENTION

Polled Only 500 Votes In Kent By-Election

LONDON, May 3.

It was disclosed to-day (Saturday) that the well-known Arabic Explorer and Orientalist, St. John Philby, had been detained for some months under the Defence Regulations, but was recently released. At his Hampstead home, it was stated that Philby was resting and was disinclined to speak about his detention.

It is understood that he is considering whether to take any action in the matter. In the year the war broke out he contested a by-election in Kent on behalf of the Mushroom organisation known as the 'Peoples Party' but polled only 500 votes.—Reuter.

New Zealanders In Greece

Commander-in-Chief Says Division Was Kept In Tact

WELLINGTON, May 2.

New Zealand losses in Greece announced to-day by the Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, were between 100 and 200 killed and between 500 and 600 wounded and 800 missing.

"We are in good heart", was the message of the Commander-in Chief, Maj.-Gen. Freyberg, V. C to Mr. Fraser, who said that except for stragglers, the New Zealand division had been kept intact, carrying out a very difficult role.

Mr. Fraser cabled to Maj.-Gen Freyberg that the information had greatly relieved and inspired the whole Dominion, adding the Government's gratitude and congratulations on the truly magnificent stand in the face of overwhelming odds.—Reuter.

GREECE'S GLORIOUS PAGE IN HISTORY

Bhopal Pleads For Firmness And Solidarity

BHOPAL, May 4.

"If Greece has written another glorious page in her history which will live as long as courage and sacrifice are honoured among men, let us not forget to pay our just tribute to Britain who deliberately went out of her way to risk sacrifice of her troops for the sake of her word of honour," says His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, in a statement to the Associated Press on the present events in Greece.

His Highness continues: "Surely nothing that has happened in Greece could possibly have come as a surprise to any intelligent and unbiassed observer of the march of events in the Balkans and on Grecian soil. Despite the difficulties of terrain, it would have been the height of unfounded optimism to expect that a comparatively handful of defenders would be able to stem indefinitely the onrush of huge German armies.

The British empire went to the extent of exposing its flank to stand by and help a friend in need. This was a noble deed indeed, which will live in history for all time to come and which must give courage and confidence to all friends and Allies of our Empire. That a reverse has been suffered cannot be denied, but this is just another incident only to be expected in a lengthy campaign against a highly organised, determined and ruthless foe. It cannot in my judgment affect the ultimate issue."

"END NOT FAR AWAY."

"When the present disparity in equipment which is telling so heavily against us now is removed, we shall certainly gain the upper hand and once we do that, the end should not be very far away, the answer to the events in Greece and the Western Desert is that we must stand firm and solid and redouble our efforts.'"—A. P.

EIRE TO DEFEND AGAINST INVADER

Asks U. S. To Aid Against Any Aggressor

NEW YORK, May 4.

Eire would be stoutly defended against any invader, declared Mr. Brennan, Eire Air Minister, to the United States speaking here. He asked the United States for aid against any aggressor. "Whatever the outcome of the war may be", he added "we cannot go on in a perpetual state of strife with our neighbours, particularly our nearest neighbours. Geography and economics decide otherwise. We want to live on terms of peace with them. They can insure that by removing the causes making for strife and discontent."—Reuter.

GREEK NAVY TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Includes Ten Destroyers And Six Submarines

LONDON, April 29.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes: The Greek navy which will continue to fight with the Allies comprises between 6,000 and 7,000 officers and men irrespective of reserves. The ships include the cruiser "Averof", 10 destroyers, 13 old torpedo boats, 6 submarines, 9 mine layers and several auxiliaries.

POLISH TRAINING CENTRES IN CANADA

General Sikorski's Announcement

LONDON, April 29.

A Polish Correspondent of the "Times" writes:

A Polish armed training centre will soon be established in Canada close to the American border where Poles recruited from Canada and the United States will be drafted in a Polish armed force to fight with the Allies, announced General Sikorski at Buffalo on April 28. Sikorski was warmly greeted by Buffalo citizens of Polish descent who number over 200,000.

JAPANESE ARMY'S MOVEMENTS

"Blocking Chungking's Supply Route"

SHANGHAI, May 4.

The Japanese army and navy units which landed in Hainan and Wenchow on the southern coast of Chekiang a fortnight ago, re-embarked on Saturday for operations in another sector, according to a Japanese 'communique' which adds that embarkation took place after the completion of operations "blocking the Chungking supply route and crushing enemy resistance".

A small force of bluejackets remain in the two ports for coastal blockade duties.—Reuter.

King Enjoys Hearty Laugh

LONDON, May 3.

King George and Queen Elizabeth with the two Princesses enjoyed a hearty laugh to-day at a variety show for the troops "somewhere in Britain". The stage and film comedian George Formby was the principal artist. The Royal party joined with the audience in singing a number of choruses.—Reuter.

Turkey Vigilant

Moves Troops And Planes In Taurus Mountains

NICOSIA (Cyprus), May 4.

Turkey has moved troops and planes into defensive positions in the Taurus mountains (through which the Baghdad railway line runs into Turkey), according to information reaching Cyprus.

CYPRUS & PALESTINE PERFECT DEFENCES

With the war drawing near in the Eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus and Palestine have been quietly and swiftly perfecting their defences. Full precautions against possible air attacks on Cyprus are being taken.

The Governor to-day (Saturday) issued a satement advising all, with no special reason for remaining in towns, to go at once to the hills. Those compelled to remain for business reasons, he added, should enlist in the A. R. P. services.

A. R. WARNINGS

Air raid warnings were sounded in Nicosia to-day (Saturday) when an aeroplane was sighted near the coast, but no raid developed.

Incessant movements of aeroplanes, warships and transports in these waters have brought home to the people of Cyprus and other territories in the Eastern Mediterranean that war is coming. At the same time the British navy's recent mining of the Eastern Mediterranean has given confidence.

Alexandria is busily preparing against air attack and the building of air raid shelters for a 100,000 people is being pushed forward.

From the Turkish mainland come reports of the movement of troops and aeroplanes to defensive positions in the Taurus mountains.

The situation in Syria remains obscure. Both French and native refugees reaching here tell of the continual arrival of Nazi "tourists". The Frontier with Palestine is closed and guarded.

BRITISH POSITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Defence Of Egypt An Aid To Defence Of Britain

LONDON, April 30.

The "Times" in a leader on the war situation comments:

The enemy is now in possession of the airfields of Greece. He has already penetrated into the Aegean and will doubtless endeavour by springing from island to island to establish himself upon all of them which he considers suitable for his purposes. These appear to be to control the approaches to the Straits, seize strategic positions valuable for putting pressure on or actually attacking Turkey, establish a link with the Dodecanese and perhaps "by pass" Turkey on his route to Syria.

The movement represents a challenge by air-power to sea-power in waters which provide the former with certain advantages and it has probably gained a start by reason of the preoccupations of the Mediterranean fleet and the R.A.F. in the Middle East which can readily be imagined. It is none the less exposed to heavy risks though once again the risks are largely a question of resources, and those of the enemy are immense. At the same time the attack on Egypt from the west is likely to be accelerated after a period during which our harassing tactics and the natural difficulties of communication have checked his advance. Here also the enemy is in a position to make sacrifices which we cannot afford in order to attain his end and it may be taken for granted that the losses which are being inflicted upon his traffic to Tripoli will not deter him from his venture. Finally the western Mediterranean with all that the words imply—Algeria, Morocco, Senegal, the British colonies farther south and the Portuguese islands of the Atlantic—represents a danger point.

DIRECT ATTACK FROM LIBYA

Yet our position in the Middle East remains in many respects favourable if only we can defeat the direct attack from Libya which is the most pressing and immediate danger. There is still a great deal to be said for the advantage of fighting on interior lines with a good supply route in the rear which enabled main bases to be established within convenient distance of the fighting forces against an enemy dependent on two very hazardous lines of communication. There is something also to be said for the advantage of being able to strike at half-arm range against an enemy whose arms are stretched. There is satisfaction to be derived from the spectacle of the enemy being diverted at least temporarily and in part from a field of operations in which success would bring him immediate victory to one in which he can at the best hope to achieve victory only by slow and tortuous stages. The United Kingdom is and must remain a vital theatre of war while we are conducting a war on the defensive but the defence of Egypt is a powerful aid to the defence of Britain, and the defenders of Egypt and its outposts are playing a part which is as responsible as that of the defenders of Britain. If such a calamity as the loss of Egypt were to occur the war could still be won, but much of the good work already done by the blockade would be undone and we would be faced with the prospect of a struggle which might become almost interminable and be accompanied by destruction on both sides which would set back the clock of civilization for many years.

POSITION IN MIDDLE EAST

In the Middle East we now have to combine prudence with boldness as never before. We have to make accurate appreciations of that most vital element in strategy, the time factor, in order that our forces may when necessary be swung from one task to another and their strength multiplied by their preparedness to undertake dual roles. Every subsidiary venture will now have to be studied in the light of its effect upon our most important object in the Mediterranean, the defence of Alexandria and the Suez Canal, just as that in its turn must always be related to the needs of the defence of Britain and the Battle of the Atlantic. Where we cannot counter-attack we can harass, and the enemy is very vulnerable to harassing tactics. Both the Mediterranean fleet and the R. A. F. have difficult tasks ahead but the conclusion of the campaign in Greece will restore to a considerable degree the freedom of action of which its final perilous stages have denied them. Their work of succour and rescue will soon be exchanged for that of striking at the enemy once more. We have drawn back to the outer defences of our Middle Eastern fortress. The duty of all three Services for the present will be to maintain an active, intelligent, well-co-ordinated and aggressive defence until the time comes round for another offensive like that of last December.

JUBBULPORE.—Plague is again on the increase in the Jubbulpore, Saugar, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad districts. The disease was responsible for 565 attacks and 28 deaths in the Jubbulpore district this week against 143 attacks and 10 deaths in the preceding week.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE.—The Provincial Government has further sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,100/- for the expansion of the forest relief works in the Mandla district to ameliorate the condition of the poverty stricken people in the areas where the crops have failed.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

A Life Line Made With a Ruler

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

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... AND ASK THEM TO PICK UP THE CALL! ON THEIR AERIALS THEY HAVE A COMPASS, AND THEY TURN THE AERIAL TO PICK UP THE SIGNALS LOUDEST...
... WHEN THEY PICK UP SIGNALS AND FIND OUT ON THE COMPASS THE DIRECTION FROM WHICH THEY COME STRONGEST, THEY RADIO THE COMPASS BEARING TO US—
THERE! RANTOUL RADIOS THEY GET SIGNALS STRONGEST SOUTH-WEST BY SOUTH TWO POINTS, AND WE DRAW A LINE ON OUR CHART! SO! IT HITS SAN MARINO!
PACIFIC OCEAN
MEXICO
RANTOUL
SAN MARINO

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